The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 3rd December, at 5-30 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,673 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Malta and Gibraltar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not handed to the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 6th proximo.

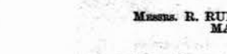
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	22	£15	5½	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-10
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety, and beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which can hardly be surpassed for the service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers find a large and extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers for Italy, the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class £13	Second Class ..... £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag between Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to a Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received for consignment by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. LUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Sun Lane, 14th November 1870.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, Motteewallah,* a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACK-WELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 69	To ROME	Rs. 253	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 305	,, 126-9

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, MOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for Six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLING AND SLEEPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—

450 superior Teak Squares

A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Sleepers

Full.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of Properties at Bandora, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 30th instant, is postponed, and the sale will take place as per following particulars:—

SALE OF LAND AND HOUSES AT BANDORA AND BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the trustees appointed by the Heirs of the late Mr. Braz Fernandes, subject to a public Auction at their rooms, 3rd Marine Street, the 9 valuable properties situated in Bandora and Bombay.

N.B.—Full particulars appeared in To-day's "Star of India."

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Black Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table by J. Bennett & Co., Choice Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, billiard table, &c., the property of William Thorburn, Esq., and C. A. Cameron, Esq., changing residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, Sheffield plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickel frames, breakfast comprising ewers, a mahogany case containing a set of electroplated King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons with Mother-of-pearl, handsome table and sharpers cases, &c., with the handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, screens, sofas, chiffonier, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, reclining sofa, a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, a first-class full-size billiard table by J. Bennett & Co., fourpost bedsteads, canvas cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and shoval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawer, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 6, Beach Road, Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, the property of Colonel Raines, C.B., 95th Regiment, left for England.

(Also the property of the Officers' Mess, 95th Regiment).

Superior Wines, glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, &c.

No Catalogues; the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., at Mazagon, next to Sudder Adawlut.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq., the same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Crust Stand, Ice Water Pitcher, Tea Set, a Mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, &c.; handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Square Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Circular, Pier, Side, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Half-backed and Tete-de Couches, Chiffoniers, handsome Bookcase, Carpets, brown 3-light hanging Argand Lamps, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a set of plated mounted single Harness, Saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser Gopaljee Veycoontram, the following:—

B F R—5322—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 8		
,,	5327, 5328, 5330, 3 Cases ditto	ditto No. 9
H B—5105—1 Case White Stripes, 40-41 inches 12 yards H 15		
C B Y—533 and 534—2 Cases White Mulls, 37-38 inches, 20 yards No. 12		
H B—5625—1 Case White Mulls, 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 2		
,,	5777—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 3	
,,	5697 and 5800—2 Cases White Mulls, 42-43 inches, 20 yards No. 2	
F S & Co.—5—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches, 20 yards No. 35		
F S & Co.—8—1 Case White Cambrics, 45 inches, 12 yards, No. 16		
H B—6238 & 6239—2 Cases White Mulls 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 3		
180 in a diamond—5823—1 Case Coloured all over Lappets, 40 inches, 20 yards, No. 5		
100 in 6 diamond—5829 & 5830—2 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 45 inches, 20 yards, No. 63		
197 in a diamond—5190-92—3 Cases White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 126		
157 in a diamond—5189—1 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 116		

Bombay, 28th November 1870. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the mortgagee Sir Charles Forbes and Company, in re Ezuljee and Pestonjee Shapoorjee, Insolvents, the whole of their right, title, and interests in the undermentioned valuable Landed Property, viz.:—

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of December 1870, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Framjee Cowasjee Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 316 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 215 and 871, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, bounded towards the east partly by the passage and partly by the cart of Mahomed Ebrahim Kulvaeur, towards the west by the cart of the said Mahomed Ebrahim Kulvaeur and partly by the ground of Manockjee, on the north by the cart of the said Mahomed Ebrahim Kulvaeur, and on or towards the south partly by the cart of Mahomed Ebrahim Kulvaeur and partly by the ground of Manwanjee Manockjee.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December 1870, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, in the cart called Charney Vowley, situate, lying, and being near New Sonapore Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 99 3-8th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, situate on the east by the public passage of the said cart, on the west by the range of Shapoorjee, on the south by the house of Kessow Chaya, on the north by the passage.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd of December 1870, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 3.

All that Fazandaree piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, situate at Chundunwaddy, near New Sonapoor, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 70 3-8th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Hurree Cowjakur Shundaree, towards the west by the Chundunwaddy Lane, towards the south by the public passage of the cart, towards the north by the house of Manockjee Bheekajee.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December 1870, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 4.

All that messuage, piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being at Chundunwaddy aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay, bounded on the east by a passage of the cart, towards the west by the Chundunwaddy Road, towards the north by the house of Ramchunee and Ghanchaee, widows of Mahadoo Bhewjee, and toward the south by the house of Gungabace, widow of Nagoo Changia Patell, containing by admeasurement about 39 4-8 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22.

AT OUR SALE ROOM, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of December 1870, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Soorace," situated at Wadowlee, talooka Trombay, measuring 4 acres and 21½ goontas, survey No. 71, bounded on the south by the salt batty ground of Doraljee Dhanjeebhoy, on the north by the salt batty ground of Ramchunder Manockjee and Government ground, on the east by the batty ground belonging to Juswunt Moogjee, also ground belonging to Nenjajee Dhurmanjee, Boondarjee Purboo, and Sewram Morobs, and on the west by Government ground.

For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEETING in SUPPORT of MISSIONS.—A MEETING will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo at 5-30 P.M., when the BISHOP of CALCUTTA will deliver an ADDRESS on Missionary work in India. The attendance of all persons who are interested in Missions is invited.

J. S. S. ROBERTSON,

Secretary Church Missionary Society.

F. P. PUNNETT,

Acting Secretary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Bombay, 28th November 1870.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE of MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—There will be NO BANQUET after the Meeting of the Grand Conclave THIS EVENING.

By order,

J. THOMAS,

Provincial Grand Vice-Chancellor.

Freemason's Hall, 28th November 1870.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY OF INDIAN MUSIC,

Will give their First Grand Representation at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THE Hon. Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.

SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER 1870,

On which occasion the much-admired Opera of

ROOSTUM and SORAB

Will be introduced, with new Scenes, &c.,

Instrumental and Vocal Concerts, and Host of Varieties.

☞ For further particulars see the Programme.

Prices as usual.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of his Constituents, Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Public to the undermentioned

BEER and WINES,

Just received ex MICHAEL ANGELO.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.		
In cases containing 4 dozen Quarts	at Rs. 23	per case.
Ditto 8 ditto Pints	,, 30	,,
Ditto 8 ditto Imperial	,, 38	,,
GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT by FRIEND & Co.		
In cases containing 4 dozen Quarts	at Rs. 23	per case.
Ditto 8 ditto Pints	,, 30	,,

CLARET! CLARET!!

MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.

PAUILLAC in Quarts and Pints.

MARGAUX, in Quarts.

SHERRY, full flavoured.

PORTWINE, old and full bodied.

CHOICE GERMAN WINES.

Particulars forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY	Ditto.
BURMA	Ditto.
	J. NEUBERG.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK, in the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery. Salary RUPEES THIRTY per month.

None but Matriculated Students of the University, or holders of Certificates of qualification from the Educational Department, need apply.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummam Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

EXTRA FINE

MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS,

No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY and POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salicrubici)	Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chiretine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUGAN, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,

22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,

President Committee of Adjustment.

BERAR COTTON GINNING & PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. (80) FIFTY per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after the 1st day of DECEMBER (to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th November) at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 23 Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

TAPIDASS VURDDAS,

Secretary & Treasurer, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55½ per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

II. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in the Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of acting in their individual interests in the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,

Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will receive TENDERS up to 28th instant, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, viz.:—

1,200 Bolts best Navy Canvas, Nos. 1 and 2.
4,000 Gallons Boiled Linseed Oil.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the construction of the works in connection with the completion of DOUBLING the LINE between MHYJEE and BHORAWUR.

Drawings, specification, general conditions of contract, and form

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Oriental, Manockjee Petit, and other Spinning shares, active and advancing. Colabas, Bauk shares, and Government paper closed weak.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Glass, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Birnie, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Matheran.
Dumaresq, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Newton, Major, 12th Foot, on leave, from ——
Woolcombe, Colonel, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Compbeare, Colonel, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Chapple, Surgeon, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Battiscombe, Captain, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Robinson, Quartermaster, 18th Brigade R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Steers, Ridingmaster, 18th Brigade, R.A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hicks, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Campbell, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Heslet, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Walford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Haggus, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Curran, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Pelle, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Griffith, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Creak, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Nowgong.

NOVEMBER 27.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Dwyer, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on furlough, to England.
Nepean, Captain, D. A. Q. M. G., Madras, on duty, to Kamptee.
Hicks, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Landour, 14th November 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Dickson, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to Shillong, for general duty.

Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred to Meerut, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th November 1870 :—

Local Captain H. M. Robertson, Royal Horse Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon A. F. Preston, M.B., Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Hare, Royal Engineers.
Cornet S. V. P. Montgith, 5th Lancers.
Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon, 20th Hussars.
Ensign E. C. Parker, 104th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon B. Franklin, Bengal Medical Establishment.
Conductor J. Modget, Barrack Department.
Conductor H. E. Mitchell, P. W. Department.

In conformity with the sentence of a district court-martial, held at Rawul Pindee, 2nd class Assistant Apothecary Robert Herrick, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 21st October 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Peshawur District Order, dated the 24th October, making the following arrangement, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Major General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., commanding the district, and Captain R. A. Wauchope, Brigade Major :—

Colonel W. Roberts, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, to take command of the station.

Captain D. W. Inglis, 15th Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff Officer.

Bareilly Station Order, dated the 24th October, appointing Captain H. R. Birch, 27th Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Captain A. R. Loughnan, Brigade Major, on inspection duty.

37th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 13th June last, appointing Lieutenant M. J. J. P. O'Connell, officiating Interpreter and Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. E. Gilbert, as a very special and temporary case, no other officer being available.

96th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th October, appointing Lieutenant A. P. Tripe, Assistant Instructor of Musketry.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 4th October, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Ward, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, proceeding on furlough :—

Captain H. Chapman, 3rd Squadron Officer, appointed officiating 2nd in Command in G. O. C. C. 5th August 1870, page 337, to hold that appointment in addition to his other duties.

Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

1st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st October, appointing Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant C. E. Hallett.

4th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th October, appointing Captain H. E. Eliot, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Lieutenant R. H. A. Quinet.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 23.)

Mr. Bradford Hardings, Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from 1st March 1871, or subsequent date, together with 28 days' subsidiary leave from 1st February next.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, to officiate as a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd class, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor, C.S., reported his departure on furlough.

Captain Alfred Olivant, District Superintendent of Police, Etah, to officiate as District Superintendent of Mozuffernuggur, vice Mr. William Lumley Louis, transferred to Etah.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mozuffernuggur, to officiate as District Superintendent of Etah, vice Mr. Reynold Pocock, who reverts to his post of Assistant District Superintendent, and will officiate in that capacity at Agra.

Mr. William Wigram Clifford, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Agra, to revert to his former appointment in the same grade at Hameerpore.

The above arrangements to take effect from the date of Captain Olivant relieving Mr. Louis at Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. R. Nicholson to be Manager of the Kantit Estate, in the district of Mirzapore.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, Civil Surgeon, Nynee Tal, to the medical charge of the Camp of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor during the ensuing tour of 1870-71.

Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, to be Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment of Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

The above arrangements to take effect from the date Mr. G. R. Watson assumes charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector, Gorukhpore.

With the consent of the officer commanding the station Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, in medical charge of the Nynee Tal Convalescent Department, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, during the absence on deputation of Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Baird, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, vice Major James Tennent Tovey, proceeded on leave.

Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Mr. E. J. Moore, is transferred from the Delhi to the Agra District State Railway, vice Mr. John Barron, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, whose transfer notified in Notification No 3348-R-C., dated Nynee Tal, the 17th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant G. L. Marshall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to examine the drainage outfalls of the districts of Saharunpore and Moozaffernuggur, under orders which will be communicated through the Superintending Engineer, 1st circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr. G. H. Howe, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to prepare a scheme for the drainage of the city of Saharunpore on behalf of the Municipality, reporting through the Superintending Engineer, 2nd circle, Irrigation Works.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta, Oct. 6.
	M. S. Lushington (s)	Rollin	Goa, Nov. 21.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cotter	Kurrachee, Nov. 23.
	Lyra	Angelo	Calcutta, Oct 1.
	Indian Merchant	Mills	Calcutta, Sept. 19.
	Hindostan (s)	Curling	Suez, Nov. 13.
27	Dryfesdale (s)	Profumo	Manadave, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Cochin	Clark	Java.
	Berhampore	Phillips	Singapore.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Jamnuggur.
	Sir J. H. Carmac (s)	Rapin	Coast and Goa.
27	Chin (s)	Baldock	Aden and Suez.
	Sir George Pollock	Watt	Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Haste Ribbool Mahomed, to Zanzibar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Camlia (s)	Greaves	Suez, October 30.
23	Vixen (s)	Milne	London Oct. 8.
	Nile (s)	——	London.
	Lady Egidia	McNabb	Liverpool, July 29.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

22	Florence	——	——
	Esmeralda	——	——
23	Deccan (s)	——	——
	Cambay	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
19	York	London.
21	Satarya (s)	Bombay.
	Cuco	Cocanda.
22	Rhiloda (s)	Calcutta.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

22	Satara (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo : 1 case surgical instruments, Ebram Abdool Cader ; 6 cases composition candles, London A. and A. Company ; 14 do. ; 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sacha & Co. ; 1 case sundries for letting Jamejee N. Tata ; 10 cases sherry, and 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 3 cases books, H. B. Henley, Esq. ; 2 cases glassware, Bell, Venta & Lucius.

Greenwood, 10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Calatea, 45 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

Paraguay (s), 3 cases haberdashery, and 1 case envelopes, London A. and A. Company, Limited.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hawarden Castle, 8 cases umbrellas, New Bank of Bombay.

FROM SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 1 case sherry, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 17 cases fishmaws, Hassun Khan.
Parana, 7 bales E. teeth, Bawanjee Vallybhoy ; 24 cases fishmaws, Hassun Khan ; 7 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Wallybhoy.
China (s), 3 packages E. teeth, Bhugwanjee Anundjee ; 1 case shawl, Hajee Syed Jaffur.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Foundling, 169 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 150 bales coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee ; 100 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall.
Victoria Grove, 4 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Motechund ; 4 bales cotton, Banseelall Abeershund.
Ellen Bates, 107 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass & Co ; 36 bales cotton, Ascuron Khingor.
Gitana, 2,160 bundles coir yarn, Dinsha Bhicajee ; 28 bales cotton, Vissanjee Jowraj.
Balcannah, 22 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.
North Tyne, (s) 4 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Runsordass Megjee ; 20 cuts. buffalo horns, Luddhubhoy Rujubally.
Baroda (s), 32 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co. ; 85 bales wool, Hurjeetan Vussonjee ; 70 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 201 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 72 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

MOLECEY—August 1st, at West Deeping Lincolnshire, Herbert, third son of the late J. M. T. Molecey, Esq., aged 27.
MOLECEY—August 17th, suddenly, within one day's sail of Melbourne, Octavius Twigge Molecey, Doctor on board Green's ship The Agamemnon, fourth son of the late J. M. T. Molecey, Esq., aged 29.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BURNE—November 23rd, at Government House, the Honorable Mrs. Owen Burne, of a son.
WEST—November 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of William O'Brien West, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREGORY—ALEXANDER—November 28th, at Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. E. Medlicott, Mr. Jeremiah Gregory, to Miss Melvina Henrietta Alexander.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—November 8th, at Bellary, the wife of Captain Marshall, Royal Artillery, of a son.
MEADE—November 19th, at Government House, Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Meade, of a son.
SKEHAN—November 19th, at Bangalore, at the residence of her father, Conductor W. James, the wife of Mr. R. Skehan, Superintendent D. P. W., of a daughter.
SMITH—November 20th, at Doomdah, Chota Nagpore, the wife of A. Home Smith, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GIBBS—November 15th, at Bangalore, Ellen, the wife of Army School Master W. Gibbs, aged 33 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—November 18th, at Fyzabad, the wife of T. R. Cowie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
BLANCHFIELD—November 19th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Geo. Blanchfield, of the United Bank of India, of a son.
NEWTON—November 20th, at Basset Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Thomas Newton, Esq., Barrister, of a son.
NIGHTINGALL—November 23rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Robert B. Nightingal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—WEBSTER—November 17th, at Ellichpore, East Berar, Richard Dundas Alexander, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Rhind Webster, M.A., Vicar of Addingham, Cumberland.
WILLIAMSON—HOFF—November 16th, at Umballa, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rotton, C.S., Kirkpatrick, to Emily Williamson, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Hoff.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—November 19th, at the Mission House, Shahjehanpore, Mary Luella, the beloved daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Johnson, aged 3 years and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

THE first and most natural cry of the French when they suffer a great disaster is "treason." That cry broke out in low tones after the first defeats, but as shrilly as ever after Sedan and after the surrender of Metz. It is no novel accusation, for ever since the Revolution it has been heard in every epoch. *Oa m'a trahi* is the first and last word of explanation. No doubt the surrender of such large masses of unwounded armed men is a fact more startling to soldiers than to civilians. The mind, at first, refuses to believe that the disasters were accomplished by ordinary causes—neglect, incapacity, want of insight; and rushes off to extraordinary causes, treason, revenge, spite, and what not. Thus history is robbed of its most precious lessons, the afflicted nation learns nothing from defeat, and, as soon as it has recovered vigour, goes off on the old courses. In the Revolution "preternatural suspicion" was so prevalent that it killed its victims by the score. The rout of Napoleon in 1815 has been freely ascribed to a "treason" susceptible of absolute disproof. Louis XVIII. was indisputably betrayed—but betrayed by the army, betrayed by the people. Charles X. and Louis Philippe were betrayed—by their own judgments and the judgments of their councillors. Napoleon III. has been "betrayed"—but at present the accusation is utterly without proof. The oddest form of the accusation is that he betrayed himself at Sedan in order to be revenged on Paris! As if he would not have won that campaign if he could possibly have done so. Why, a victory on the Meuse would have restored his prestige, and if he could have released Bazaine would have re-established his dynasty. Any one who considers the facts of the operations culminating in the wholesale surrender at Sedan must see that no treachery was needed to bring about that catastrophe. The French made a mistake on a grand scale, and the Germans, catching them as Napoleon delighted to say, *flagrante delicto*, converted the blunder into huge ruin. The unwavering pressure of two armies, handled with resolution, and moving on converging lines, crushed the unhappy French into a corner, gave them no rest, and reduced them to the blank alternative of death or surrender. The victory at Sedan was the result of skill, numbers, and resolution on one side, and error, fewer numbers, and vacillation on the other.

And although the fate of Bazaine's army is not so easily explained, there is still no apparent ground for the accusation of treachery. In the earlier history of this army the causes of frustration are plain enough. If Bazaine could not have moved to the Meuse—the operation plainly dictated by the facts—earlier than the 14th, at least he could have made a better fight on the 16th, when the German army was not concentrated, or when it had partly crossed the river he could have moved upon its communications with Saarbruck. And after the 16th, when he was still able to stand outside the forts, he might, instead of retreating within them, have endeavoured to break a road through towards Thionville. It is the days of complete inaction after the battle of Gravelotte that demand explanation. Bazaine must have had reasons for his apathy. Want of ammunition will not explain it; because with a great arsenal near a few hours must have sufficed to fill pouches and replenish trains. On the 20th the investment could not have been so strong as it was on the 21st, nor on the 21st so strong as it was on the 22nd. Perhaps the Marshal, underrating the power of the Germans to hinder the march of a relieving army, thought that his force could be more destructively used if he kept it so close to the vital links of the German communications, and sallied forth when Macmahon and the Emperor had routed the German army. His inactivity may have been due to ignorance or miscalculation or the depressed spirit of his much belabour-ed army; it cannot have been due to treachery. Then the longer he refrained from active hostilities the weaker he must have become positively and relatively. With the scarcity of food came the loss of horses. Nor is this all. There was the grave question—What should he do if he got out? No doubt, if he could have broken through, thousands would have been killed or taken, but thousands would have escaped, and then the force in Metz, reduced to the proportion of a garrison, would have held out until now, and have been a thorn in the side of the Germans. Whatever may have been the political calculations of Marshal Bazaine, it is plain from the best received accounts that, when he did surrender, he was compelled thereto by famine. The *Daily News* correspondent says there were, in the place, rations only for "a week"; that the people complained to him of empty larders; that the German army voluntarily gave up one day's bread rations to feed their French captives—a striking proof of the absence of supplies. Another writer describes how the people were allowed to grub in the neutral ground for potatoes; and the worst effects of famine were only staved off by the arrival of a provision train, prepared and held in readiness with so much foresight by the Germans. That the people and troops were indignant is very probable. Ebullitions of this kind are natural among a high-spirited people; but they prove nothing save that strong passions existed. Marshal Bazaine and General Coffiniere, of course, have denied the accusation of treachery. But we do not think their denial, which proves nothing, is needed by impartial observers of the facts. Whatever feelings may have swayed Bazaine at one time, hunger, and weakness in a military sense, forced him at length to capitulate. The full history of the incidents which occurred between the first week after the battle of Saarbruck and the capitulation, if a full history can be had, will be required to reveal the truth in detail; but enough has been disclosed to show that the entrenched camp was not yielded up by treachery, at least in the vulgar meaning of that ugly word.

THE last mail brought out an extract from a letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle to a friend in Weimar. It was apparently translated back into English from the German version in the *Weimar Gazette*. We are in a position to lay the extract before the public in its original form and language. It is as follows :—

"Your anxiety about the war will have been of short duration: it must have indeed, from the first day of actual trial, changed into clear Hope, or Hope which constantly increased in huge geometrical proportions till it has grown to what we now see. In all my reading I have never seen such a war; never such a smashing down of insolent human vanity and minatory Pride, long continued, to ignominious destruction. Smash on Smash as if with the hammer of Thor, till it lies, a hideous mass of ruins, whimpering to itself, "What, in the name of all the Gods and all the Devils, is to become of us? * * * * All Germany may, indeed, promise itself brighter days, on the political side, than it has enjoyed since Kaiser Barbarossa's time. My own joy over it all is great; and all England; I may say all that is wise in England, heartily congratulates brave old Deutschland on what she has accomplished for herself; an actual change into a Nation, no longer a chaotic mass of confusion inviting the intrusion of ill-disposed neighbours, especially of this ill-disposed France, which for the last 400 years has wrought such incessant Woe upon it; War on War, without real cause but insatiable French ambition. All that is through God's Grace ended. I have in my time seen nothing in Europe which me gave so much pleasure. '*Ein tapferes Volk*,' as your Göthe calls you, and as I believe also a '*friedliches und biederes*,' I only hope Heaven will send you Wisdom, Patience and Modesty to turn all those achievements to the right use."

MR. HAYWARD'S body has been found, identified, and buried.

THE Raja of Cannanore died on the 15th instant.

MR. GLADSTONE is the author of the article on "France, Germany, and England," in the recently published number of the "Edinburgh Review."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and suite were to go from Mahableshwur to Mahar (leaving yesterday evening) and thence to come by steamer to Bombay.

THE "Mofussilite" suggested the other day that Sir John Peter Grant was marked out to be Sir R. Temple's successor. The "Pioneer" has not as yet heard talk of any successor at all.

THE appointments of the following gentlemen to be members of the Bengal Council are published in the "Calcutta Gazette":—Mr. A. Rivers Thompson, Mr. T. H. Wordie, and Baboo Digumber Mitter.

THE Bishop of Calcutta preached yesterday at the early morning service in Trinity Church, Sonapore; in the forenoon at Byculla Church; and in the Cathedral in the evening. The Cathedral was crowded.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed that, for the present, the Presidency Jail (!) shall be a Government work-house for the temporary reception of European vagrants under the European Vagrancy Act.

MR. HOGG, Director-General of Post-offices in India, now on his annual tour of inspection, leaves Bombay for Kurrachee to-day. He will, after Kurrachee, visit the offices in the Gulf and Turkish Arabia.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Staff are to leave Mahableshwur for Poona on the 9th proximo, and to come to Bombay. His Excellency will embark for Kurrachee on the 12th on a tour of inspection.

CAPTAIN ADAMS, Adjutant 22nd Regiment N. I., has obtained leave of absence for eight days from the 1st proximo. Captain Hobson, 22nd Regiment N. I., will perform Captain Adams' duty during his absence.

MR. GEORGE DICKSON'S name appears among those of the passengers from England by the steamer of the 12th; but it is said his health does not permit of his returning so soon, and that his stay in England will, therefore, be extended for a further period of twelve months.

THE "Pioneer" (in a long article on the subject) believes the fear of the abolition of the Aboo Lawrence School has now passed away, and congratulates the committee on the result of their remonstrance. But it believes some new arrangements are under consideration, intended to limit both the responsibility and the charges devolving on Government on account of the Lawrence Asylums, and hopes liberty as well as economy will find a voice at the Council table.

ARTICLE No. 11 of the Treaty of 1856 runs thus :—

"The Black Sea is neutralized; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally, and in perpetuity, interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers possessing its coasts, or of any Power—"

Subject to certain exceptions, which permitted Russia and Turkey to maintain in the Black Sea a few light vessels of war as a naval police.

THE "magnificent" steam ship Great Victoria, of which we have heard a deal lately, arrived at Aden on 31st October, or in forty-one days from Madras, including a detention of twenty-four hours at Galle. From Galle the weather was fair with light breezes, and, notwithstanding patience was sorely tried, all on board were well; and they were so sanguine as to expect to get to their journey's end in about a month from Aden.

A VERY painful occurrence is reported from Edwardsabad (Bunnoo). It appears from the "Pioneer's" account that the Assistant Commissioner and an officer of the garrison were walking in the neighbourhood of the cantonments; and, having crossed a wall to enter a field, were stopped by the proprietor, who grumbled at the trespass. His manner appeared insolent to the Assistant Commissioner, who struck him on the side of the head with a stick. The native died almost immediately after. Inquiry is being instituted.

THE "Madras Times" of the 23rd says "the Gilbert Court-Martial is likely to go on for some days longer. Six witnesses for the defence have already been heard, and some eight or nine remain to be examined, when two or three days will no doubt be required and allowed for the preparation of the written defence, after the delivery of which the Court will be closed for its final deliberations, the result of which will not of course be known until promulgated to the army by the Commander-in-Chief."

THE newspapers if not the doctors differ about the health of Peshawur. Our Allahabad contemporary repeats that "fever has almost disappeared from the city; and the troops, most of whom were sent to Cherat Camp in October, are now in capital health." The Lahore journal on the other hand "continues to receive most unfavourable accounts of Peshawur. The 38th Regiment is suffering so terribly that they must either be soon removed or be extinguished altogether. Peshawur cannot be improved; it must be fever-stricken to the end of time."

THE "Pioneer" learns that the services of Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, late Indian Navy, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, for the purpose of making a marine survey of the channel and reefs lying between El Katif and Bahrim Island in the Persian Gulf. A small schooner is now being fitted out in Bombay, and the survey party will, it is expected, be ready to leave early in December. The necessity of this work was urged on the Government of India some time back by the Commodore who commanded the small fleet during the late operations against Bahrim Island, but no officer has been available for this important duty until the present time.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" of the 22nd reports further proceedings in Regina v. Kirwan :—

"Just as we were about to go to press, a report arrived that the protracted investigation which was being proceeded with in the great Doondee case was brought to a close and that the jury had returned a verdict of 'not guilty' at the same time expressing their opinion that there was nothing whatever in the evidence to reflect on the character of the prisoner. This they desired to place on record, as 'a mere formal verdict might be misconstrued and perhaps be taken to leave a stigma on the prisoner's character.'

"On the delivery of the verdict there was vociferous cheering in Court.

"On the discharge of the jury Mr. Reynolds made an application for bail on behalf of the prisoner, which the Court readily granted. Mr. Scarlett's bond for Rs. 20,000 was then accepted and the prisoner was discharged.

"We think it right to mention that the learned Judge in addressing the jury distinctly pointed out that the prosecution had failed to establish the charge, and that the Government Advocate stood in the position of a pilot who hoped to bring his vessel, which had lost its mast and sails, safely into harbour—a hope which it was hardly probable would be realised."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

ABOUT half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the P. & O. Company's s. s. Hindostan, Captain R. Curling, arrived from Suez with the English mail of the 4th instant on board. The Hindostan sailed from Suez at 1 P.M. on the 13th, reached Aden at 8-15 A.M. on the 19th, and resumed her voyage at half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. The Hindostan experienced fine weather in the Red Sea, but after leaving Aden an unusually strong north-east monsoon, with heavy head sea for about three days, after which she had fine weather. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Captain and Mrs Chownie, Mrs Melitus, Mrs Mackintosh, infant, and ayah, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Rogy, Mrs D Young, Mrs and Miss Adams and infant, Mr and Mrs J Shaw, Mrs Glen and infant, Mrs and Miss Brice, Mrs Wright and ayah, Mrs Longmuir, Mrs Ormiston and ayah, Mr B Dunkerley, Mr H Warden, Lieutenant Yates, Mr H Cohn, Mr Coulson, Lieut Adamson, Mr C J Dennys, Mr Franghiadi, Mrs and Miss Dear, Mr Dalrymple, Rev Mr De Kinder, Rev Mr Lacourt, Rev Mr Devos, Rev Mr Delaplace, Rev Mr Lovet, Mr J Eden, Mr Ewbank, Lieut A B Preston, Mr J Braddon, Mr and Mrs West, Mr McInhae, Mrs Waterfield and European female servant.

From Suez—Mr and Mrs Vouros, Dr and Mrs French, Messrs Leinstedt, Maclean, Warwick, P T Ralli, J S Barnes, Findlay Webster, and Harroden, Mrs McNeil's ayah, and three deck passengers.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, Nov. 4.

I SHALL be obliged to close this letter before hearing whether the armistice of 25 days, offered by Bismarck to M. Thiers, has been accepted by the French. But the general belief is that peace is now close at hand, thanks, after all, to the intervention of the English Government. After the publication of the German circular inviting the attention of neutral States to the probable consequences of the siege of Paris, Lord Granville took the initiative in suggesting that an armistice should be granted to allow the French time to elect a Constituent Assembly. Count Bismarck, in his reply to the English despatch, asserted that he had twice offered an armistice for such a purpose, once personally to Jules Favre, and again on Oct. 9 through General Burnside to the National Defence Government in Paris; and that on both occasions the offer had been rejected. He omitted, however, to mention that he had attached to his proposal a condition about the cession of territory being recognised by the French Government as one of the bases of peace, which out short the negotiations at once. But he thanked Lord Granville for his humane interference, and said that, if the French would make new propositions, those would be examined with the sincere desire to find in them the means of restoring peace to Europe. He also allowed that, in the present state of France, negotiations for peace are impossible till an Assembly has met, the logical conclusion being that it is absurd to attempt to lay down now the terms on which peace shall be made. The Count could not refrain, in this despatch, from dealing some hard words to the "men in power" at Paris; but the general tone of the despatch indicated a real wish, on the German Chancellor's part, for the renewal of negotiations; and M. Thiers has been far more successful than any one dared to expect. It must have gone some way towards soothing German wrath against France to see the high-priest of Chauvinism, the man who consecrated the Napoleonic legend, and who in himself impersonates the vain-glorious spirit of his country, coming as a suppliant to the head-quarters of King William to sue for peace. M. Thiers had previously obtained the assent of Gambetta and Trochu to the terms recommended by England; and Bismarck must, I imagine, have agreed to waive the claim he has hitherto put in front of all his demands, that French territory shall be ceded to Germany. Unless he has done this, the offer of the armistice is but a mockery, and no good can come of it. A purely military armistice for 25 days, with the prospect of a renewal of the war when it expires, would not suit either party. Unless the re-victualling of Paris goes on meanwhile, the place will be ready to capitulate from hunger in 25 days, and meanwhile the Prussians will have made their position round the capital impregnable. If, on the other hand, the Germans allow Paris to take in fresh supplies of provisions, and the organisation of new armies in the provinces to go on apace for another month, they will have all their work to begin again when hostilities break out afresh. If, however, Bismarck has been magnanimous enough to give way on the question of the cession of territory, the French cannot but be willing to concede everything else he asks, and peace is made. In such a case, every one who has ever written a word about the ambition of the German statesman will be put to shame, and a war unequalled in history for its successes closed with a peace that will leave behind no rankling wound in the hearts of the conquered nation.

But can the French Government reckon on the willingness of the nation to elect an assembly at present? Has not "anarchy" gone so far that the civil authority will nowhere be obeyed? I do not believe the condition of France is so bad as many Imperialist partisans try to make out. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has gone to Lyons, declares all the sensational stories that have come to hand about the excesses of the Reds in that city to be "infamous calumnies," and it is remarkable that, though the Defence Government has distributed arms everywhere to the people, not one case of resistance to its orders has yet been recorded. The object even of that "Southern League," which is so much talked about, seems only to give fresh vigour to the work of defending the country. The peasantry are not yet roused to a sense of their duty to France; but everywhere the energetic part of the population sides with the Republican leaders, and it is noticeable that the spirit of resistance to the invaders is now much more fierce and determined than it was six weeks ago. The Prussian light cavalry no longer ride at will about the country, plundering towns and villages. The Freeshooters have stopped that system of requisitions. Nor does any town now surrender at discretion to a few German soldiers. In all quarters the advancing columns of the enemy find they have fighting to do at almost every step; and even the burning of villages and storming of barricaded towns does not cow the people into submission. It is, tolerably clear, too, that the Parisian army is learning now to fight with some steadiness. The Prussian Guard on Sunday had not to report that the enemy fled "in wild confusion" at the first assault on St. Denis. Paris is entirely with the Republicans, and the influence of the capital will be greater than ever, now that she has at her disposal a formidable popular army. The fall of Metz, too, must be, for a time at least, the death-blow to Bonapartism in France. I had a long talk last night with the special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was in Metz all through the siege, and whose interesting account of the last days I enclose; and he corroborates in every particular the charges brought against Bazaine of having sacrificed Metz in a political intrigue. The Marshal, it is true, seems to have sold himself as well as the French army. He thought he could negotiate with Bismarck, and make himself the indispensable man to both France and Germany for the restoration of peace. He first sent Bourbaki out to be the agent in executing the notable scheme of restoring the Empire with the aid of the army at Metz, after the capitulation of the fortress. But the honourable firmness of the Empress, who refused to be a party to the intrigue, seems to have convinced Bourbaki that it was his duty to think of France before the Empire; and he went and offered his sword to the Government at Tours. Then Bazaine sent his own aide-de-camp, General Boyer, to manage the plot. But meanwhile the troops had become demoralised by the rumours circulating in Metz; and finally the want of confidence of the men in their officers compelled the Marshal to surrender at discretion. Who can wonder at the indignation this infamous act has excited throughout France? The Republicans may surely go without fear to the elections, when the whole Imperial army is in Germany, and no Bonapartist candidate can present himself to the electors except as the representative of a cause branded with the hateful names of Metz and Sedan? It was the duty of Englishmen at the beginning of this war not to let ancient prejudices against the Bonapartes make them unjust to France, or forgetful of the advantages of a French alliance; but Napoleon III. had his chance and lost the game at Sedan, and now one is free to hope that a strong Republic may be consolidated on the ruins of Imperialism.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE export of arms and ammunition difficulty has again cropped up this week, though in a more satisfactory form than it did on the previous occasions to which I alluded. Lord Granville addressed a long despatch to Count Bernstorff, which was published on Monday, taking very decided ground as to the honesty of our neutrality and the perfect lawfulness, economically and internationally, of our dealings in such articles as contraband of war. His Lordship in fact at length, with something like distinctness, enunciated the only sound and safe principle that trade in arms and ammunition between a neutral and any belligerent stands on the same footing as any other trade, with the sole exception that goods of that kind are liable to seizure by the ships of either belligerent. Prussia has now got her answer, and it remains to be seen what she will do. She will do nothing beyond fuming and sulking, for Lord Granville most effectually "shut up" his opponent by an unanswerable retort as to the different treatment which the United States received from the measure dealt out to England. I called your readers' attention to this point before, and it is in reality our strong ground. The conduct of Prussia simply proves that she is not honest in the charge she makes. If the supplying of France with 40,000 rifles is a grievance, *a fortiori*, the sending of four times that quantity is an incomparably greater grievance. Yet America, the great offender, has had not a solitary remonstrance addressed to her, and she ostentatiously perseveres in repeating day by day, only on a much greater scale, the particular acts which when committed by England are pronounced an unpardonable sin. It is highly probable that, now that Earl Granville has put the point so prominently forward, Prussia will address some representations to the United States, but whether she does so or not, matters nothing. We have gained our end, which is to exhibit the hollowness of the charge and to show that it is a mere pretext.

Some interest has been excited here by the apparent falling off in our export trade to France and Germany as shown by the Board of Trade returns recently published. The *Times* endeavours to make out that the value of our exports to September to these countries was only about a third what it represented in the corresponding month of last year. The returns, it so happens, only give the names of the importing countries in the case of leading commodities, so that taking them as they stand, we could at the best only have an approximation to the truth. But there is a more serious objection than that. The blockade of the German ports diverted much of the strictly German trade into circuitous channels, and no account is taken of these. For instance, large amounts in excess of its ordinary consumption have been sent to Holland. But the Dutch are very regular customers, and if the demand from them seems to have suddenly increased there must have been some extraordinary cause at work. The simple explanation is that German imports came largely through Rotterdam and up the Rhine.

on the Marmora and the Euxine respectively are either o impassable, or might be rendered so impregnable, that, provided they were adequately defended, no hostile army could possibly force them. In rear of this position are also other great ridges, all of which could be turned into most formidable obstacles, though the first named, between the two lakes, is the position upon which the Turks ought chiefly, if not finally, to rely in opposing an invading army marching from the direction of Adrianople. In addition to this, in order to prevent the Chekmagee position being turned by a hostile force effecting a landing in the neighbourhood of Kilia Bay, between its right, overlooking Lake Derkon and the entrance to the Bosphorus, it would be necessary to fortify the high ground above Buyukdereh and the naturally formidable positions overlooking the European side of the strait, to guard against the possibility of the batteries on the low ground on the water's edge being also taken in rear. The positions indicated are naturally so strong that earthworks, batteries, and a few forts and redoubts placed at the most commanding points would render them all but impregnable, and enable a small force composed of even indifferent troops o contend successfully against a large, well-disciplined, and highly trained army. Without entering into detail, the same mode of defence could be adopted on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, from the height about Fort Riva to the chain of hills, including Mount Bourgarloo, above Scutari and the Bay of Chalcedon, on the opposite side of Stamboul. By these perfectly feasible means, which might be accomplished comparatively in a very inexpensive manner, hostile armies, both on the European and Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus, might be kept at bay, at a respectful distance from Constantinople, in positions where they would experience the greatest difficulties in obtaining supplies, and from which they would probably have to retreat to avoid being starved. In connection with these two great lines, and in order to protect the Dardanelles —that is, to prevent its batteries being turned on the land side—a line of field works would have to be constructed across the Thracian Chersonesus, a few miles above Gallipoli, where the peninsula is only about three miles broad; while, on the opposite shore a few forts and redoubts at important points to protect the rear of the shore batteries would be all that could be needed. This is the baldest possible outline of a system of works long ago recommended to the attention of the Turkish Government, but which it has hitherto persistently ignored or neglected to undertake. If drawing attention to it at this critical period of the world's history will have the effect of inducing the Porte once more to think seriously of placing the capital of the empire in a proper state of defence, so much the better for Turkey; if not, it will only the more confirm the opinions too generally entertained that the Turkish Government now lingers on the Continent of Europe only through the sufferance of its enemies. The Turks have around them, in the old walls of the capital, the ruins of a fallen Empire—ruins which attest the great energy and power of their predecessors—"four miles of immense triple battlements, surmounted with 218 towers,"—every old stone in which ought to instil lessons of wisdom and energy in the minds of the present rulers of the country. If these evidences of power failed to protect the old Greek Empire, what have the Turks to show why their dominion also should not be destroyed?

Still, as I have before observed, the Turkish Government have done much, and are, though by slow degrees, doing still more, in the manufacturing departments connected with the army and navy. They are almost independent of foreign aid for the supply of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition of all kinds, while the naval arsenal at Hasheni furnishes ample proof that the Turks are not wanting in resolution, perseverance, and skill, when put to the test. At the fag end of a letter it is impossible adequately to describe what is going on in these departments, or to give any fair idea of their extent and importance, but I hope to do so on an early occasion. It will then be seen that the Turks can work if they like, and that they only require to be urged on in the right direction by influential means to maintain the position which they still occupy in Europe.

P.S.—I have only just heard, on what I have reason to believe to be excellent authority, that a large force of Turkish infantry has within the last few days been marched to the neighbourhood of the Buyuk Chekmagee Lake, and that a considerable body of men have o been dispatched there by steamers, to be encamped in the neighbourhood. I have not been able to ascertain the object of stationing so large a body of men in that locality, but it is not improbable that it may have reference to the construction of a line of defensive works in the first position above indicated.

Another press trial has just been decided, this time at the Porte—that of Blacque Bey, the Ottoman minister at Washington, against Mr. M'Coan, esponsible editor of the *Levant Herald*. The case was one of slander, the plaintiff complaining of defamatory statements published in the defendant's journal, relative to certain purchases of Springfield rifles made by the, plaintiff from the American on account of the Ottoman Government. Only one witness was produced by the defendant and he did more harm than good, as instead of proving the accuracy of the defamatory statements, he proved them to be utterly groundless. Judgment was given on the 18th inst., the same day that the defendant left for England, when he was condemned to pay £2,000 damages, with cost.

BOMBAY.

HACK BUGGIES.—Up to Friday the Commissioner of Police granted 395 licenses to owners of hack buggies in Bombay.

THE Provincial Grand Conclave Masonic Knights Templar advertise that there will be no banquet after the meeting of the Conclave this evening.

DR. R. S. SINCLAIR, Director of Public Instruction in Berar, arrived here on Friday last. We believe Dr. Sinclair is one of the examiners for the B. A. examination.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—A meeting in support of missions will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, at which the Bishop of Calcutta will deliver an address on missionary work in India.

SURAT.—Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, a well known Parsee gentleman of Surat, has given two of his houses free of rent for the use of the Nanpoora Native Reading Room at Suraf, and two other houses for the use of the Dispensary at that station.

GAMBLING AND ASSAULT.—Aga Mahomed, a Mogul, was on Saturday charged before the Chief Magistrate with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and with assaulting Palla Sabboo, a private in the 22nd Regiment N. I. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand (not at the Bunder) this evening by the band of H. M. S. Forte :—

Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde ... Offenbach
Valse	Journalisten ... Strauss
Selection	La Straniera ... Bellini
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera ... Strauss
Galop	Sturmvogel ... Gung'l

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—In the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mahomed Cassum was charged with stealing twelve gold coins and one gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 50 from the person of Dhackoo, woman, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes.—The same prisoner was charged with stealing a silver ornament from the person of a Mahomedan woman, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Saturday a Marwaree named Sudda Khooshal, aged about twenty years, died suddenly at his house. The police on suspicion stopped the corpse on the road, when it was being taken to the Sonapore burning ground. A coroner's inquest was held on the body the same day, when it appeared that deceased had had a quarrel with his brother about their business transactions on the previous day. He was told by his brother to go out and collect debts, but he refused to do so, whereupon the brother scolded him. Shortly afterwards he complained of pain in the stomach, and seemed so unwell, that Dr. Atmaram was sent for, who tried all the remedies, but to no effect. He died at about 7 P.M. on the same day. The Coroner adjourned the case for further hearing.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Cursetji Connon, Hurridas Soorjee, a Bhattia, was charged at the instance of Trioumjee Khemjee with cheating. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Abraham defended the accused.

Complainant said—I am a merchant, and sell turbans at Mandvie. I live at Gobilwady. On Tuesday last at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon, prisoner and a Brahmin came to my shop. Prisoner said, "I want to buy turbans. Show me good turbans." I took about twenty turbans out of a cupboard. Prisoner selected eight, and added, "I have a cloth shop in the third lane at the New Cloth Market. Send your man with me with the turbans, as they are required to be shown to my brother, who is now in the cloth shop." I counted the turbans in his presence and tied them up in his presence. I then called a Borah, by name Hakim, from an adjoining shop and gave the bundle to him. Before giving the bundle to the Borah, I prepared, at the request of the defendant, a memorandum showing the number of turbans and their respective values. He said he wanted to show it to his brother. The prisoner and Borah then left my shop, the Borah carrying the bundle. The Borah was to bring back the turbans, whether approved of or not. The Borah came back without the turbans and without the money. He was not accompanied by the defendant. In consequence of the information given by the Borah to me I communicated with the police, and next day I applied for and got a summons against defendant on the charge now being enquired into. I did not know defendant before this transaction. As he was leaving my shop I asked him his name. He said it was "Hurry Soorjee," and the name on his shop "Hurridas Soorjee." I gave him no manner of credit.

After the examination of one witness for the prosecution, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE wall that is to hide our last rites to the departed from the vulgar gaze on the Queen's Road is in a fair way of being completed. It is now some feet high, and when finished will effectually screen the fires from every kind of passenger.—*Mitrodaya*.

THE Garrison Batteries left Kirkee for Bombay by special train on the morning of the 24th instant, under the command of Colonel Williams and Captain Sir John Campbell.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 26.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. W. Tyler, who was in charge of the Conservancy Department of the Poona cantonment, has been appointed head clerk in the Quartermaster General's office, during the absence of Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign J. Jackson, who has gone on furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate. A better selection than this could not have been made. The Conservancy Department has been placed in charge of Ensign Alexander Norman, of the Bazaar Department.—*Ibid*.

THE British Government, we understand from a letter received by us from Bombay, is about despatching a mission to Seistan; the object of the mission has not transpired.—*Sindian*, Nov. 23.

A WELL-KNOWN and "respectable" Banian moneylender in Kurrachee skedaddled, we are told, the other day to Bombay, having just previously raised various loans, amounting in all to Rs. 18,000!—*Ibid*.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADDISON, C. B., returned to Kurrachee from Hydrabad last Monday evening, after making his annual inspection of the troops at the latter station. The usual salute announced his arrival. —*Ibid*.

THE steamer Amberwitch, which took Colonel Robinson, the Director General of Indian Telegraphs to Bombay, a short time ago, is expected to return to Kurrachee about Christmas, when she will convey Captain Stiffe to Bushire, where he will meet Colonel Champain, the director of all the Indo-European Telegraphs.—*Ibid*.

"THE BITER BIT," is a trite expression, as a Banian seems to have found to his cost the other day. Having heard that a debtor of his was on the eve of leavanting in the steamer leaving for Bombay, he went in pursuit of him on board, armed with neither summons nor warrant; he had no sooner set foot on deck, than the steamer showed indications of moving, and in a few minutes she moved in earnest, steaming out of the harbour in first-rate style. The unfortunate Banian found himself placed in a curious plight; to all his entreaties a deaf ear was turned, for the steamer, like time and tide, would wait for no man! The upshot was the Banian's prosecuting a journey to Bombay, under peculiar disadvantages, and his incurring a loss to defray the expenses to and fro. This was being bit with a vengeance!—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE anniversary meeting of the Society will be held in its Library rooms this day at 4 P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. China, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr G McLeod, Mr Abbott, and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Berry.
For Marseilles—Mr Single.
For Suez—Mr H Danverque.
For Aden—Mr Cleary.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

A FRENCH man-of-war ship arrived in the harbour here on Saturday evening. Her visit is, we believe, in reference to the nine men of the ship La France who were, some days ago, sent to prison by the Senior Magistrate of Police for refusing to obey the commands of their captain. The men had, it is said, insulted the master of the ship and also the French Vice-Consul at Bombay, but the magistrate could not deal with any charge relating to that. A man-of-war, however, was lying at Galle, and a telegram was despatched to her regarding the conduct of the seamen. She arrived on Saturday and the prisoners were sent on board yesterday, to await the results of a French trial for their conduct.

THE LATE MR. JANARDHUN BAPOOJEE.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Janardhun Bapoojee, head accountant in the Municipal Health Department, and paymaster in the Health and Halalcore departments, died at his residence at Old Sonapore on the 24th inst., after a trying illness. He had been employed in the Municipality since September or October 1865, and won the esteem of the gentlemen placed over him. We believe his exertions in connection with the Health Department, particularly in the early days of the present municipal regime, told seriously on his health. His faithful and valuable services were more than once recognised by his superiors. Mr. Janardhun was 43 years old at the time of his death, and has, we are sorry to hear, left a large family in a destitute state.

ARRIVAL OF HEAD-QUARTERS 18TH BRIGADE R.A.

THE s.s. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Colonel Woolcombe, Colonel Conybeare, Captain Battiscombe, Surgeon Chapple, Quartermaster Robinson, Riding master Steer, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Mrs. Steer and five children, Apothecary Greengrass, twenty-seven non-commissioned rank and file of 18th Royal Artillery, nine European women, twenty children, forty-six public followers. Mr. Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, one gentleman, and thirty deck passengers.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP INDIAN MERCHANT, 843 tons, Captain J. Mills, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE SHIP LION, 795 tons, Captain R. Aupair, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

THE SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar. The vessel is consigned to Rustomjee Framjee.

THE s. s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived on Saturday last from Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. G. B. Spring, Mr. Correa, Mr. Feray, and one hundred and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE LATE MR. J. W. S. WYLLIE.

OLD Cheltonians will be interested in learning that a fund is being raised to endow a scholarship or scholarships to be competed for at Cheltenham College and held at Trinity College, Oxford, as a memorial of the late Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, whose early death closed a career so rich in promise and brought sorrow to so many. The form of the memorial is singularly appropriate as it links John Wyllie's name with the two places of his education; while through Cheltenham, chosen home of Indians, it closely connects it with the country where he put that education to such good use. An account has been opened with Messrs. Coutts and Co., Sir Henry Anderson, India Office, and Mr. J. B. Kiokey, B.C.S., 14, St. James' Square, acting as treasurers to the fund. The committee is represented in the Hon'ble Max. Melville, Bombay, and Colonel Allen Johnson, Calcutta. If the project obtains the success we wish it, many a future Cheltonian will, we hope, owe in some measure that his entrance on an Indian career has been rendered easier to him, to the affection and esteem entertained for one of the first and not the least distinguished of the "competition-wallahs."—*Pioneer*, Nov. 25.

A BOMBAY DIVORCE CASE.

ANNE M. WHITTAKER v. GEORGE WHITTAKER.

IN January last, Mrs. Whittaker presented a petition to the High Court of Bombay, praying that the Court might grant her a judicial separation from her husband, and that she might be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*. At a hearing some months ago, the Court decided to allow the services of the paupers' attorney, and the petition came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley on Saturday, plaintiff being represented by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Tyrrell Leith.

The petition stated that the petitioner was married to George Whittaker, then a soldier acting as constable in the Water Police, at Byculla Church, on 29th November 1852, the petitioner being then only thirteen years of age, and that there are issue of the marriage now living two children, Mary Anne, aged thirteen years, and Ruth Esther, aged eight years. That shortly after marriage George Whittaker became unkind to petitioner, and in 1854 committed adultery with a native woman, but promised to change his habits and be a kind husband. That after the death of petitioner's father in the year 1856, Whittaker treated petitioner and her children in a most brutal manner, and his conduct brought on a premature confinement of her fourth child, since deceased. That from that time up to 1860 the treatment of the petitioner by her husband was so bad that she considered her life was in danger and fled with her children and younger sister then living with her, when Whittaker sold the furniture of the house, and went about drinking and swearing that he would have his wife's life. These facts having come to the knowledge of Mr. Forjett, the then Commissioner of Police, he had Whittaker arrested and sent back to his regiment. The regiment being after a few days ordered from Bombay to Neemuch, Whittaker came to his wife and complained of the hardships of a soldier's life, expressed his sorrow for what he had done, promised to change, and said that if his wife joined him Mr. Forjett would again employ him. Mrs. Whittaker, having no means of support for herself and her three children, forgave her husband, and went to live with him, and he was appointed by Mr. Forjett to the Mounted Police. After that, Whittaker behaved with great harshness and cruelty to his wife, and in July 1863 sailed for London without having given his wife any notice of his intention to do so, and without having made any provision for the support of petitioner and her children. On 3rd August 1863 petitioner was appointed a matron of the Byculla School, and still fills that situation on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, upon which she maintains herself and her children. Since the departure of her husband up to the present time he had not contributed anything towards the support of her or her children. He returned to Bombay about the end of December last year, and when the petition was filed held a situation under the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the Court would decree a judicial separation between her and George Whittaker; that the Court would decree that petitioner was entitled to retain the custody of her children; and that the Court would decree that Whittaker should pay monthly for the support of his wife and children such sum as the Court might seem meet.

Mrs. Whittaker, examined by Mr. Ferguson, gave evidence in support of her petition. The issue of the marriage had been six children, though only two were now alive. Since August 1863 she had supported herself and her children entirely without any assistance from her husband, who from that time had never been to see her, and had never offered to support her. She had always been willing to live with him, and never gave him any grounds for leaving him. She had every reason to believe that her husband had now gone to Calcutta.

His Lordship recorded the following finding :—"The petitioner is entitled to the relief prayed, and I decree a judicial separation between the petitioner and defendant under the provisions of Act IV. of 1869 of the Government of India in Council, and under sections 27 and 28 of Act IV. of 1869 I grant a protection order to date from the 3rd July 1863, and I order that the petitioner have the custody of minor children of her said marriage, and defendant to pay the costs of the proceedings.

THE ALCHEMIST AND THE MAHARAJ.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Friday, before the Chief Justice and a common jury, Lalljee Jairam was placed at the bar on several charges with reference to counterfeiting coin. The charges by the magistrate as amended by the Clerk of the Crown were to the following effect :—(1.) Counterfeiting coin. (2.) Being in possession of instruments for purpose of using same in counterfeiting coin. (3.) Cheating and dishonestly inducing Jusvijia Hunsvijia to deliver to him 100 tolas of gold. Prisoner was also arraigned on the following additional charges by the Clerk of the Crown :—(1.) Counterfeiting Queen's coin. (2.) Being in possession of instruments for purpose of using same in counterfeiting Queen's coin. (3.) Knowingly performing part of process of counterfeiting coin. (4.) Knowingly performing part of process of counterfeiting Queen's coin. (5.) Being in possession of materials for counterfeiting coin. (6.) Being in possession of materials for counterfeiting Queen's coin. (7.) Theft of the 100 tolas of gold from Jusvijia. (8.) Dishonest misappropriation of 100 tolas of gold.

Mr. Farran conducted the prosecution; Mr. Anstey appeared for the defence.

On the jury being sworn,

Mr. Anstey drew the attention of the Court to the third amended charge, which was as follows :—"That he the said Lalljee Jairam, on the day and year as aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, intentionally deceived one Jusvijia Hunsvijia by pretending" that he the said Lalljee Jairam meant to use any gold which the said Jusvijia Hunsvijia might deliver to him the said Lalljee Jairam in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and thereby dishonestly induced the said Jusvijia Hunsvijia to deliver to him the said Lalljee Jairam certain property, to wit, 100 tolas of gold, the property of the said Jusvijia Hunsvijia, whereas in fact the said Lalljee Jairam did not then intend so as aforesaid to use such gold in the manufacture of counterfeit coin; that he the said Lalljee Jairam thereby cheated the said Jusvijia Hunsvijia and dishonestly induced him to deliver property, to wit, the said 100 tolas of gold, to the said Lalljee Jairam." Mr. Anstey said this was a charge of having promised to commit a crime which the prisoner did not intend to commit, and in fact did not commit. He was not prepared with any case to cite against proceeding on such a charge, but there was a principle which was against it, and which, he hoped, would be recognized by all Christians. When the one said, "I go," and went not, and the other, "I go not," and went, they knew what the Saviour said on the subject; and he humbly begged that his client should have the benefit of it here.

The Judge—Mr. Farran, do you wish to go on that charge? If you do, I will reserve the point.

Mr. Farran—I feel the difficulty, and do not wish to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Anstey—It comes to this, that it is a crime to break a promise to commit one.

The Judge—I have said I would reserve the point, but when you state it plainly I think it is scarcely worth while. There can be no doubt what would become of it as a contract, and if it would not be punishable civilly, that is to say, by damages, it ought not to be punishable criminally. I think the prosecution had better say *nolle prosequi* upon that.

The third charge was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Farran then proceeded to address the jury. No doubt, gentlemen, he said, you have been surprised to see, as it were, two incongruous sets of charges mixed up together—the one set charging the prisoner with an offence relating to coining and counterfeiting coin of the realm; the other set of charges relating to either having stolen or misappropriated the property of one Jusvijia Hunsvijia.

The Judge—Mr. Farran, before you go on, I wish to tell you I have only read the first three depositions, and I observe that the first two are the evidence of the gentleman who called himself a candidate to be an attorney's clerk, and the evidence of a man who was an accomplice. Well, I wish to know whether beyond these two you have corroborative evidence of their statements?

Mr. Farran—To a certain degree.

The Judge—On material points?

Mr. Farran—To a certain degree.

The Judge—Because it strikes me these two witnesses are in the position of accomplices, the first one not so much as the second, but still he seems to have given an active assistance.

Mr. Farran—To a certain degree, I think your Lordship will find they are corroborated—implements have been found, and the purchase of the 100 tolas of gold is also proved.

The Judge—Implements are found, but where? Were there any implements found in the house, or on the person, of the prisoner?

Mr. Farran—No, my Lord, they were all found where these accomplices would naturally say they would be found —in a room of the house of Jusvijia Hunsvijia.

The Judge—Of course I will not say any more, but if there were not, you know what should be done.

Mr. Farran—Yes; but really, my Lord, I rely more strongly on the other set of charges.

The Judge—Well, one of them is out of the case now. I don't know whether you were here the other day, but we had a case where to some extent the same circumstances existed—the materials for coining were all found in the house, not of the prisoner, but of the prosecutor, and it was established that the prosecutor was an accomplice, an old coiner—as is alleged here—and I was obliged to tell the jury in that case not to convict, because none of the instruments for coining were found with the accused. And there was a motive on the part of the prosecutor, for one of the prisoners—the other seemed to be a friend and aider—was about to marry the ex-wife of the prosecutor, who, while he had no objection to her living in a state of prostitution and thereby realising gains of which he superintended the collection, had strong objections to her marrying the prisoner. Here we have the accomplice; we have to a certain extent the instruments for coining at all events in the house of the prosecutor——

Mr. Farran—Yes, that is so; but I should submit that the first witness, Choonilall, the attorney's clerk, is not really an accomplice.

The Judge—Very well, you must take your own course. Not having read the evidence I did not know how far these witnesses were corroborated.

Mr. Farran then resumed his address to the jury. Gentlemen, he said, the fact of these incongruous charges, and the reason why the prosecution has found it necessary to frame the charges in that particular mode, will be perfectly evident when I relate the circumstances of the case, and, after all, they are not very complicated. The principal witness in this case, Jusvijia Hunsvijia, is a priest of the Hindoo persuasion, and he is also a vendor of medicines. The prisoner at the bar came to this witness in his capacity of vendor of medicines, and in that capacity knew him for some months prior to the 12th of October. When coming to the house of Hunsvijia the prisoner had conversations with him at different times—although he is named in the calendar as Lalljee, Hunsvijia knew him as Gungaram. In the course of these conversations he told Hunsvijia that he had been employed in the mint at Calcutta, and, moreover, knew the art of alchemy, and that by means of that art he could convert one tola of gold into two tolas of gold,—a very tempting bribe for the witness;—and upon the 12th of October, as I shall be able to prove to you, these conversations seem to have taken effect, for upon that day the witness Hunsvijia handed to the prisoner one tola of gold for the purpose of having the same converted into two tolas. The product of the prisoner's labour was to be produced in sovereigns, so that the amount of one sovereign was to be converted by the prisoner into two Australian sovereigns. On the evening of the 12th October the prisoner mixed up some honey and clay on a dish and placed it in a mould. Then he desired the witness Hunsvijia to procure for him an Australian sovereign. The witness procured one, and he took the impression in the mould. The prisoner then melted the gold in a crucible, and, when melted, apparently poured the gold into the mould, and having opened that produced a dark-looking coin. This he cleaned and rubbed, apparently, and then he handed to the witness a coin which he said had come out of the mould, and told him to go and sell it. The witness accordingly proceeded and sold the coin to a Marwarree, obtaining for the coin the sum of Rs. 10-8. I will call before you that Marwarree to whom the witness sold the guinea. Nothing more appears to have been done that evening, but the next morning the prisoner returned to the house of the witness and then told the latter to bring him some more gold, in order that he might make more sovereigns. The witness, after some hesitation, promised to do so, and asked what amount he would wish him to bring. The prisoner said to bring 100 tolas, a large amount, as I shall prove. After some hesitation the witness Hunsvijia went out and purchased 100 tolas of gold from a goldsmith whom I shall call before you. Having returned with the 100 tolas he handed them to the prisoner, and they went up to the upper room of the house of the witness, and there the prisoner promised to deal with these 100 tolas. Without going through all the particulars of the transaction I may mention to you briefly that he melted down the gold and poured it into a mould and made some ingots from it, which were placed in a box in Hunsvijia's room. The witness Hunsvijia was then sent for, and he left the room. There was another person in the room at the time, Choonilall, but he was sent downstairs to get some water, so that the prisoner was thus left alone at that time with the gold and ingots of the 100 tolas. On the return of the witness to the room he asked the prisoner whether he was then proceeding to coin the sovereigns. The prisoner replied to him that as the mould which he had would coin only one sovereign at a time, and as it would take a long time to coin all in that way, he must go and get an implement for coining, which would coin several at a time. The prisoner then went away, at about two o'clock in the day. He did not return, and the witness opened his box and saw some ingots in it, apparently the same as had been formed from the 100 tolas. He then sent Choonilall, who had been with him during all the operation, to look for the prisoner, but Choonilall did not find him that evening, and so witness became alarmed. He took the ingots out, and apparently his suspicions were aroused, for he went to a refiner and had these ingots tested, and found they were leaden, and not formed from the gold. He subsequently fitted these to the mould from which the gold ingots were made, and found they did not fit it, so that consequently they were not the ingots formed from the 100 tolas. He then, as he says, gave himself up to despair. Choonilall searched for the prisoner two days, found him on the street, went up to him and said, "Why don't you come to the Maharaj," meaning the witness Hunsvijia. The prisoner said, "I do not come there, because I am in fear about some coining at Tanna." There was then some altercation between the boy Choonilall and the prisoner, and the police came up and took them into custody for making a disturbance. Then the boy Choonilall became frightened, and gave certain information to the police, upon which the police arrested the boy, the prisoner, and the witness Jusvijia. They proceeded to the house of the latter, and there they found all the implements you see before you—(a mould, crucible, dishes, file, and touchstone.) The manner in which some of them were used has been stated by the witnesses, and will be explained to you. I may tell you that when the prisoner was arrested he said the altercation that was going on between him and Choonilall originated from the fact that Choonilall had stolen from him two Rs.10 notes. They were then taken before a magistrate, and the main facts which I have now related were got at. The prisoner was then placed on his trial, and has been committed by the magistrate to take his trial before you. That is simply an outline of the facts I shall be able to prove to you, and if you believe that—and and I think that possibly you will have little doubt it is correct—then the only question will be—What interpretation are you to place on these facts? If you believe the main outline and think the witness Jusvijia is putting a colour on it to show—or attempting that, for he really does not show it—that he was not to be blamed in the matter, and that his real intention was to mix up lead with the gold and coin it into Australian sovereigns with the assistance of the prisoner, then the prisoner, if you think he acted on his suggestion, would be guilty of coining, or, at any rate, of an attempt.

Mr. Anstey—*Attempting* is not in the charge.

Mr. Farran—No; but I was to say that where a prisoner is charged with committing a crime, he can be found guilty of attempting to commit it, though that is not in the charge.

The Judge—That is so, but query if he can be convicted when the attempting was entered in the charge and withdrawn. Then there was a coin made, so that it was not merely an attempt. There were instruments, too, found in the possession of somebody, and if that possession is to be regarded as possession by a partner, why, then, the prisoner would be liable for both; but as for an attempt there does not seem to me a reason for admitting the charge,—and that seems to have been the reason of the Clerk of the Crown why he has not arraigned the prisoner on that charge. I do not say that because he is not arraigned on it, he could not, in law, be convicted of an attempt. If the jury were of opinion that there had been an attempt they possibly could convict him of that; but it seems peculiar that there was no such charge.

Mr. Farran (to the jury)—But if you think the man had no intention of coining at all and was merely a partner to enable prisoner to get the gold for the prisoner, then it will be your duty to consider, on the other charges, if he is not guilty of taking away the gold ingots and substituting lead—in that case he would be guilty of the old charge of misappropriation. If you believe the prisoner was screening himself, I think you will consider he is guilty of misappropriation or theft. If you believe he is guilty of theft and was a party to the coining of the lead and gold into Australian sovereigns, then the offence will be really that of some offence against the coinage laws of the realm. Now, as his Lordship will point out to you, if this takes the complexion of guilty of coining, it will be necessary that the witness Jusvijia shall be corroborated, because in that case you see he will be clearly an accomplice of the very offence that you will deem to have been committed. In that case it will be necessary that his evidence be corroborated. Now, the first corroboration is this fact, that at the time this coining operation was going on there was a boy present who saw the whole transaction, but does not appear either to have understood or to have taken any part in it; and I would submit that the evidence of Choonilall corroborates, and corroborates strongly, the evidence of Jusvijia. There are further corroborative circumstances to a certain degree—that the 100 tolas of gold were brought by the witness to his house, and that the Australian sovereign was filed. I shall be able to prove these two facts, and I shall also be able to prove by two independent witnesses—though I must confess they are servants to Jusvijia—that the prisoner came to prosecutor's house on that particular day and that the prosecutor handed over the gold to the prisoner downstairs. Now, these are the corroborative circumstances, and I think, as I have said, you will have little doubt about the main facts of the case, and your duty will be to say which of the two sets of offences he is guilty of. The prisoner is of course defended and will have all the assistance of counsel, and his Lordship will lay down clearly what the law on the subject is. I shall now proceed to call my witnesses.

Jusvijia Hunsvijia was then called as a witness. When asked what he was, he replied that he read sacred books—he did not, he said in reply to the Judge, read works on the currency. (Laughter.) Reading sacred books was, he at first said, his only profession; shortly after, he said he also sold medicine. He first saw the prisoner a few months ago, when he came to his house for medicine to cure a disease from which he was suffering. Witness here named the disease and described the treatment. Prisoner said to him he had been employed in the Calcutta Mint and could make coins and melt gold. He replied, "If you do that, then you will be taken by the Sircar, and what good will it do you?" Prisoner replied, "I have made many coins, and that is my profession." Witness thereupon said, "You know several arts;" prisoner added, "You have given me medicine by which I have been benefited; I will show you an art," and witness said, "Let me see your art."

The Judge—What had become of your fear of the Sircar?—A. He said to me, "There was no fear of that, for many people in the town were in the habit of making coins;" and I then said, "Very well, do you then make some coins."

This witness was examined at considerable length by Mr. Farran in support of the opening statement.

Mr. Anstey cross-examined—You, have, said the learned counsel, told us you read prayers and sell medicines, are not you a Jain priest?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Is not the cause of dispute between you and the prisoner about a married woman who is concubine to both of you?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—Is not Choonilall your pimp?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—Is there any harm in that, according to you?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Is it not a fact that every Jain priest is of spurious progeny—that every one is illegitimate?—A. It is.

Mr. Anstey—And that they keep up their succession by adoption?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—And in the course of your ministry, has not Choonilall served you in the honourable capacity of pimp?—A. No, never.

Mr. Anstey—Now, I will ask you this last question: Do you remember about two months ago—well, we won't say the time, but in the present year—of Choonilall's brother complaining of your conduct and Choonilall's conduct with his concubine, whom he cherished and wished to preserve from all other men, including her husband, who had been brought to your house by Choonilal, and of his lying at your door to ascertain if that was the fact? I am not asking it it is true or not, but do you recollect him making a complaint on that occasion?—A. I don't know anything about this.

The Judge—Did the prisoner make any complaint to you?—A. I don't know.

Mr. Anstey—Let there be no misunderstanding. I may have mispronounced the name—I mean the wife of the brother of Choonilall. Nothing of that sort occurred with regard to her?—A. I don't know her at all; I have never seen her.

Mr. Anstey—Do you mean to swear you do not know what her name is?—A. I don't know.

Mr. Anstey—Don't you know Narrotumdas Bhugwandas?—A. I do.

Mr. Anstey—That is Choonilall's brother?—A. Yes.

The Judge—You don't know the wife of Narrotumdas, do you?—A. No.

The witness, after further cross-examination on other points, was asked to distinguish the instruments which prisoner brought to his house from those which were his own, and that he did with no little hesitation, and, subsequently, contradiction. He assigned various household uses for the dishes and cups, but gave no account of the use of the touchstone, except that it was only lying about, until he was informed by the Judge that unless he told what he did with the touchstone he would go back to the custody whence he originally came. *Then*, he said he rubbed the coin on it to show whether the gold was genuine or bad. In describing the process of coining, he said the prisoner put some powder into the crucible, and the gold melted in two minutes. He never saw gold melt so soon before; it took a long time to melt gold.

The Judge—I suppose you have considerable experience in melting gold?—A. No; I have seen goldsmiths melting it.

Mr. Anstey—And being a seller of medicine you, I daresay, gave the powder for melting it?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—How came you to have the sovereign on you that you first gave, as you say, to the prisoner?—A. I got it from Itchachund. I was in the police court when he gave his evidence, but I did not hear him swear he never lent it me, for I was at a distance from him in the police court.

Mr. Anstey—Now that your memory is refreshed, and when I tell you Itchachund denies that, do you still say he lent you the sovereign?—A. I do.

Mr. Anstey—Are you sure you did not melt the ingot that you say was missing?—A. I am sure, I did not.

The Judge—It is not now to be found in the bazaar in the form of a coin?—A. I do not know. I am sure I did not melt it down.

Mr. Anstey—Nor give it to anybody to melt down?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—I suppose you will have no scruple in answering this question—your intention when you got the ingot was to defraud the public?—A. It was not that.

The Judge—Then will you tell us what it was?—A. Prisoner said, "I have taken medicine from you; I wish to benefit you to some extent."

The Judge—How was he to benefit you, will you explain, except by defrauding the public?—A. He had promised to sell the coin himself and to pay me something.

Mr. Anstey—Something out of the profit?—A. Yes.

The Judge—What is that except assisting in defrauding the public by false coin in agreeing that the prisoner should show his gratitude to you?—A. How can I answer that myself?

The Judge—Your opinions may have been orthodox, but your coin certainly was heterodox. (Laughter.)

Mr. Anstey—Did you explain to the Marwaree for what purpose his gold was wanted?—A. He did not ask me, and I did not tell him.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Anstey as to the circumstances attending his apprehension, being told, when anxious to evade some of the questions, that "it is good for us to be here," and that he must answer the questions. Choonilal, he said, was apprehended for picking prisoner's pocket, and then on the information from Choonilal witness was apprehended. Mr. Smith, the European constable, had said that on witness's own showing there were coining instruments in his house, but he was converted by the police from a culprit to a witness after he had been a day and a half in custody and once before the magistrate. Referring to the crucible, he said he could not point out marks of burning on it, as there was a deal of rubbish on the inside, on which Mr. Anstey remarked that it seemed to him there was nothing but rubbish in the whole affair.

Witness was re-examined by Mr. Farran, and afterwards a number of questions were put by the Judge, who remarked that he would put any question suggested by Mr. Anstey, as it was quite clear they must have all the light they could get in this case.

After a number of questions which did not tell of spotless purity on the part of the priestly witness, he was allowed to leave the box, but instructions were given, as during the mid-day adjournment, that he should not be allowed to communicate with the other witnesses.

A lad named Choonilall Bhugwandass was then called.

Mr. Anstey said he understood this witness gave his evidence in English in the police court, and he did not know if it was worth while giving him the benefit of the interpreter. The witness, he added, was a medallist, or something of that sort.

The Judge—Do you mean in the same sense as the last witness was a medallist? (A laugh.)

Mr. Anstey—I mean that too, though I did not intend to say so; but he is a learned gentleman, and should not get a little to prepare his answers.

Witness then said he was a candidate to be an attorney's clerk in the office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, attorney. He knew the witness, and had seen the prisoner, who used to come to witness's house for medicine. Witness also used to go there.

The Judge—What was the matter with you. (A laugh.)

Witness—I went to teach his boy.

The Judge—I thought this witness said he went for medicine. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farran—No, my Lord; the prisoner used to go there for medicine.

After one or two questions it was found the witness would require about a week to give his evidence in English, and so he was allowed the assistance of the interpreter, and then he g

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

NINTH DAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE Court assembled at eleven o'clock, the President, Deputy Judge Advocate, and members, with the exception of Captain George Silver Keith, of the 35th Regiment M. N. I., who reported sick, being present. The prosecutor, the prisoner, and last witness were called into Court. The prisoner was assisted by Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law.

Before the proceedings were begun the President, addressing himself to the press, said that he had observed that in one of the papers portions of the consultation amongst the members had been reported. The consultations of the members should not be taken down by the reporters, and if they persisted in taking down the consultations, the President would find himself under the necessity of clearing the Court almost every ten minutes, whenever the shortest consultation was to take place. The press had been admitted on the strict understanding that no comments were to be made on the proceedings during the court martial, and that the recorded proceedings alone were to be published. Hitherto that understanding had been strictly adhered to. But the *Athenæum and Daily News* of Saturday last contained certain private remarks of the Deputy Judge Advocate and the President, which the reporter had no right to take down. If the reporters should persist in taking down private remarks it would be a question for consideration whether they should not be excluded.

The Deputy Judge Advocate read a medical certificate from Dr. Brett, Surgeon Major attached to the 35th Regiment, reporting the indisposition of Captain Keith.

The examination of the last witness, Lieutenant H. B. MacCall, by the Court was resumed on his former oath.

Q—When was your regiment last inspected, and did you then or at any time complain to the General Commanding the Division of Colonel Kennedy's conduct towards you?

A—The regiment was inspected about the 12th October, a few days before we left Bellary to come here on court martial duty. I did not make any complaint.

Q—You have stated that you noticed Colonel Kennedy's overbearing conduct towards the prisoner for over three years, has Colonel Kennedy been in command all that time?

A—When I first joined the battalion, which was in November 1867, Colonel Kennedy was in command. Since then, in the beginning of the year 1869, Colonel Roe had the command of the battalion for a few months until he got his appointment as Adjutant General. Since that time Colonel Kennedy has been in command.

The Court having no more questions to put, the evidence of the witness was read over by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

THIRD WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Ensign Thorne, of the 3-60 Rifles, being called in was duly sworn, upon which the prisoner proceeded to examine him.

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September last, and do you remember Colonel Kennedy giving the command to advance in short *echelon* of companies.

A—I was, and do remember the order.

Q—What was your position in the *echellon* as regards the left or leading company?

A—I was subaltern of Captain Borthwick's company, the left.

Q—After the *echellon* had halted at the dry water course, do you remember Colonel Kennedy giving me any words of command, and, if so, state them?

A—I heard several words of command. The words were "Ensign Gilbert, advance, quick march" repeated.

Q—Was this after we had formed line? Where were you when these commands were given?

A—We were forming line at the time. I was then in the rear of the company. I then moved up to the left flank.

Q—In what tone and manner did Colonel Kennedy give these orders?

A—I considered the tone and manner in which the words were given extremely aggravating.

Q—Did you, after I had been marched off under escort, hear Colonel Kennedy give Captain Algar any commands, if so, state them?

A—I heard Colonel Kennedy order Captain Algar to ride up after Ensign Gilbert to release him from the escort, if he would promise to accompany him to his quarters quietly, or words to that effect.

Q—How far had the escort marched at this time?

A—At the time Ensign Gilbert was released from the escort they had gone about 300 yards.

Q—Has Colonel Kennedy taken the command of my company from me and given it you; if so, state the circumstance, and what was Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner at the time?

A—Yes, on one occasion soon after I joined the head quarters of the battalion, I was dressing in line and I was ordered to dress Ensign Gilbert's company for him. It struck me at the time that Colonel Kennedy's manner was harsh.

Q—Did I remain with the company, having been behind when you thus commanded?

A—I believe so.

Q—Are you my junior in the service?

A—I am.

Q—Have you had the command of your company taken away from you on parade by Colonel Kennedy and given to a non-commissioned officer? If you remember, state the circumstance?

A—I have on one occasion. I remember it particularly, because to the best of my belief I referred to the drill book and believed that I had made no mistake. The company was given to Colour Sergeant Lynch.

Q—How long ago was this? Had you at that time qualified for promotion?

A—I don't remember the date. It was within the last six months. I qualified for promotion about eighteen months ago.

The prisoner had no more questions to put.

Colonel Kennedy cross-examined the witness.

Q—When did you join the head-quarters of the battalion—was it not before the half-yearly inspection by General Hodson which took place in 1870?

A—I joined the head-quarters of the battalion in the middle of February 1870, before the half-yearly inspection, which I believe was in March.

Q—You have stated that Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner when he gave Ensign Gilbert the command were very aggravating, were his tone and manner to Ensign Gilbert different from his ordinary tone?

A—There was nothing extraordinary in the words of command themselves. The tone and manner were different from his ordinary tone.

FOURTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Ensign H. W. Sandford, of the 3-60 Royal Rifles, was next called in and having been duly sworn was examined by the prisoner.

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September 1870, and when we formed line at the dry water course what was your position in the line?

A—Yes, I was on parade that morning and was on the left of the right company.

Q—Were you in command of that company?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you, before moving to the right of your company, hear Colonel Kennedy give me any words of command, if so, state them?

A—Yes I did. I heard Colonel Kennedy give the words 'quick march' three or four times in quick succession.

Q—At what distance were you then from me?

A—About sixty yards.

Q—Describe the tone and manner in which Colonel Kennedy gave me these commands?

A—The tone was very aggravating, and the manner overbearing.

Q—Do you remember, by order of Colonel Kennedy, taking command of my company from me on parade?

A—Yes.

Q—Are you my junior in the service?

A—Yes

Q—Do you remember any instance of Colonel Kennedy taking the command from you on parade and giving it to your junior—if so, state the circumstance?

A—Yes. One morning on parade I was in command of the company at Light Infantry drill. I made a slight mistake and Colonel Kennedy ordered Ensign Fetherstonhaugh to take command of the company, saying that I had completely broken down.

Q—Can you remember any instance in which your company was thus taken away from you and given to a non-commissioned officer, if so, state the circumstance?

A—Yes, I can. I was on parade one morning in command of the rear company, I made two mistakes and my company was taken from me and given to Colour Sergeant Lynch.

Q—Did Colonel Kennedy ever give the command of your company to a sergeant? Did he then order you specifically to fall in, and did you fall into the subaltern's place with the sergeant in command?

A—Yes, he did. He did order me and I did fall into the subaltern's place with the sergeant in command.

The Court adjourned for half an hour.

When the Court reassembled the prisoner intimated that he had no more questions to put to the witness.

The prosecutor then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

Q—You have said that on some occasion I removed you from the command of a company and gave it to a sergeant, ordering you to act under his commands. Will you be good enough to state when this was, and how and where it took place?

A—I cannot say exactly. It was within the last six months. I was leading a company on the road close to Colonel Kennedy's house when I was ordered by Colonel Kennedy to fall out altogether. I fell out, and having gone a hundred yards the sergeant of my company came up to me and told me to fall in again by the Colonel's order. I fell into the subaltern's place.

Q—Do you really mean to say that you understood this as my order that you were to act under a sergeant?

A—Yes. I was ordered to fall out altogether and the sergeant to take my place, and when I came back he was leading, and remained leading.

Q—At the time you mentioned, was not the battalion marching in column of sections, and had not I given the order "march to private parade?"

A—The column was marching in fours. To the latter part of the question, no.

Q—Can you not say what the battalion was doing or what the companies immediately afterwards did?

A—The battalion was marching on a road in fours and the companies were ordered soon afterwards to march to their private parade.

Q—On such occasions, is it not customary for the officer in command of the company not to lead, but to march in the rear or by the side?

A—Yes, it is customary.

Q—Be good enough to tax your memory and say about what time it was that I ordered you to take command of Ensign Gilbert's company?

A—About a year ago, to the best of my belief.

Q—Did he continue to act under your orders on that occasion or did he go to another company?

A—To the best of my belief, I think he went to another company.

Q—When did it first come to your knowledge that you would be required to give evidence at the court martial on Ensign Gilbert's behalf?

A—Just after the court of enquiry.

Q—By whom and in what way was this notified to you?

A—I told Ensign Gilbert that I knew something of what had happened, and he said he would call on me as a witness.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock.

TENTH DAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

The cross-examination of Ensign H. W. Sandford, by the prosecutor, was continued on his former oath.

Q—During the last twelve months, in about how many instances have you written to me officially excusing yourself for repeated neglect of duty on the plea of defective memory.

A—I can't remember exactly, but a great many times.

Q—State whether you have sent in as many as two dozen such statements.

A—Yes.

Q—You have said that on one occasion when you were at Light Infantry drill, I took the command of a company from you, saying that you had completely broken down, do you mean to say that the expression applied to yourself rather than to the state of your company?

A—I think the expression applied to myself.

Q—When did you first join the battalion, and from that date until now have you made any complaint against me to superior authority?

A—I joined on the 31st December 1868. I have not made any complaint to any authority from that date until now.

Q—You have said that when leading a company you were ordered to fall out altogether, and that you afterwards received an order to fall in again, and did so, going into the subaltern's place, who then commanded the company?

A—I think the sergeant commanded the company.

Q—Did you resume command of the company, and under what circumstances, and by whose orders?

A—Yes I did. On the company's private parade, I gave the word "form up." I did not receive any orders to resume command of my company.

The prosecutor had no more questions to put to the witness, and the prisoner proceed to re-examine him.

Q—You have stated that when you were removed from the command of your company by order of Colonel Kennedy and a sergeant placed in command, that Colonel Kennedy ordered you to fall out altogether, state the circumstances which led to your receiving that order.

A—Colonel Kennedy gave me several commands, "To your right, sir; to your left, sir; to your right, sir," several times one way or the other, which I obeyed as well as I could, and he then ordered me to fall out altogether, saying that he would see whether the sergeant would not lead the company in a soldierly manner.

Q—At the time you have stated that the battalion was marching in fours, was it marching at attention or not, and did it continue to march at attention till arriving at the private parade?

A—Yes, we were marching at attention, to the best of my belief, and we continued at attention.

Q—Until your arrival at the private parade, did the sergeant continue to command, and can you remember the sergeant giving any order to the company, and did you as subaltern obey such order of the sergeant?

A—Yes, the sergeant did continue in command until arrival at the private parade. I can't remember whether he gave any command or not.

The prisoner and the Court having no more questions to put, the Deputy Judge Advocate read over the evidence of the witness to him.

FIFTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Sergeant Edward Jamieson, of the 3-60th Royal Rifles, was called in and having been duly sworn was examined by the prisoner.

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September 1870, and in what position as regards me were you when we formed line at the dry water course?

A—Yes, I was on parade that morning. I was covering sergeant of the 3rd company from the left in front of the line, giving points, facing Ensign Gilbert.

Q—Did you then see Colonel Kennedy ride up to me and give me any words of command, if so, repeat them?

A—Yes I did. I heard the words "Dress up, advance, advance, quick march, quick march," in a quick succession.

Q—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy use the words "if you please, sir," in giving me those commands. How close was Colonel Kennedy to me at that time?

A—I did not hear the words "if you please, sir." Colonel Kennedy rode up as close as possible to the left rear of Ensign Gilbert.

Q—Did you then hear Colour Sergeant Lynch say to me "dress up, sir," and did I obey him?

A—Yes I did, and the prisoner obeyed.

Q—Was I then in my right place for dressing my company?

A—I should think so.

Q—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy say to me "you are not fit, sir, to command a company,"

A—Yes, or words to that effect.

The prisoner intimated that he had no more questions to put to the witness.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor.

Q—You state that you were covering sergeant of the 3rd company from the left, at about what distance, in paces, were you from Ensign Gilbert when he was ordered to dress his company?

A—About forty-five paces. I do not remember the strength of the company.

Q—Was not Colour Sergeant Lynch acting as a coverer directly between you and Ensign Gilbert, and were not the two standing in a direct line with you at but a few paces from each other?

A—I cannot say about the direct line.

Q—At the time I rode up to Ensign Gilbert, from whence did I come, and from what distance?

A—The Colonel came from giving the coverers on the left, and I think afterwards had gone a little to the front before he rode up to Ensign Gilbert. I cannot say from what distance Colonel Kennedy came.

Q—From the little distance to the front from where Ensign Gilbert was standing, how many paces interven?

A—I cannot say from the confusion which arose in the company to which I was coverer, causing me to be late in rejoining the line.

The Court adjourned for half an hour.

When the Court re-assembled the cross-examination of the witness by Colonel Kennedy was continued.

Q—At the time I called back Ensign Gilbert to dress his company had you not been aligned by me at the base points, and had I not given the command "steady."

A—No, I was not aligned by Colonel Kennedy. I aligned myself. I did not hear the word "steady" or I should have fallen in my place in line.

Q—In what tone of voice did Colour Sergeant Lynch give the "dress up, sir," and was he standing with his back to you?

A—In an ordinary tone. Colour Sergeant Lynch's back was towards me.

Q—Due regard being had to your relative positions, how do you happen to know whether Ensign Gilbert complied with Colour Sergeant Lynch's order to dress up?

A—I could see Ensign Gilbert. I believe the line was covered. I could not say whether we aligned at the water course or not.

Q—When was it that I said to Ensign Gilbert "Sir, you are not to command a company?"

A—I cannot swear, but it was after Colonel Kennedy sent the Adjutant to Ensign Gilbert, and the Adjutant went to Mr. Freud instead, and the Colonel then called after him "there is not Ensign Gilbert."

Q—Did you hear Ensign Gilbert make any reply to me after I had given him the order "advance, quick march?"

A—Not till he threw away his sword when he said "I'll be damned if I would."

The prosecutor had no further questions to put.

Examined by the Court.

Q—Did or did not the prisoner obey the orders which you state were given in quick succession by Colonel Kennedy?

A—He did until the last one.

Q—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy give the order to Sergeant Lynch to tell Ensign Gilbert to dress up?

A—Yes, I did.

SIXTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Bandmaster James Coleman, of the 3-60th Royal Rifles, was next called, and being duly sworn was examined by the prisoner.

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September 1870, and if so did you hear Colonel Kennedy say to me "you are not fit, sir, to command a company?"

A—I was on parade at Bellary on the 19th September last. I heard Colonel Kennedy use those words, but I don't know to whom.

Q—Were those words uttered in a loud tone, so as to be heard at some distance?

A—They were uttered in a loud tone of voice.

The prisoner had no more questions to ask, and as neither the prosecutor nor the Court wished to examine the witness he was permitted to go.

SEVENTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Private Wellbrooke, of the 3-60th Rifles, was next called and duly sworn; but it being four o'clock the Court was adjourned until 11 A.M. this day.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 23.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Nov. 4.)

AN armistice has been proposed by Count Bismarck, through M. Thiers, to extend over twenty-five days, to give time for the national elections in France.

The armistice is based on the condition that the military positions be held intact.

The French prisoners taken at Metz number 173,000, three marshals, and 6,000 officers. There are now 320,000 French prisoners in Germany. 3,000 guns and 40 million francs were appropriated by the Germans at Metz.

During the seventy days' siege of Metz, 50,000 horses were eaten. About a week's provisions remained.

The inhabitants and army protested against the surrender. Bazaine denied not show himself, and Coffinière was fired at.

The Tours Government have issued a proclamation, affirming that Marshal Bazaine has committed treason, and that the Republic must never capitulate.

The French attacked the German outposts near St. Denis on October 28, and were repulsed on the 30th; 30 officers and 1,200 men were taken prisoners.

Dijon was captured on October 30 after a resistance of seven hours.

The Empress has visited Wilhelmshöhe, where the principal officers from Metz have taken up their quarters.

General Bourbaki has resigned his command. Rear-Admiral Bouet de Villaumez has also resigned command of the French fleet.

The despatch of Earl Granville urging an armistice, and Count Bismarck's reply, have been published, also Earl Granville's reply to Count Bernstorff on England's neutrality.

General Moltke, on his seventieth birthday, has been raised to the rank of Count. The Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have been made Field Marshals.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on November 2; the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Bright were the absentees.

It is announced from the Foreign Office that the Government has not decided to send a force to China.

The Princess Louise has met with a slight accident, which delays the return of the Court to the south a few days.

Colonel Lennox Lindsay (Conservative) has been elected to represent Colchester.

Mr. Gladstone presided, on November 1, at the closing of the Workmen's International Exhibition.

Mr. Gladstone is the author of an article on France, Germany, and England in the *Edinburgh Review*. Earl Russell is about to issue a pamphlet on the war.

The Captain Relief Fund amounts to £32,000.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Vice-Admiral T. Fremer; Capt. F. Chevalier, R.N.; Col. J. Hewett, late Coldstream Guards; Lieut.-Col. R. G. Polwhele, late Madras Art.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Raikes, late 31st Regt.; Capt. Du Bourcau, half-pay, 79th Regt., Capt. H. M. Powell, 57th Regt.; Capt. J. Trotter, late 2nd Life Guards; Dr. J. Campbell, late 93rd Highlanders; Dr. T. Anderson, Bengal Army; Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Madras Civil Service; Mr. O. J. Ellis-Nanney, late 10th M. N. I.; Sir E. G. Bromhead, Bart.; Sir H. C. Rivers, Bart.; and Mr. C. W. Martin M.P.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL TO PRUSSIA.

The following is the text of Lord Granville's despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of October 20, which has been published at Berlin:—

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

"Foreign Office, Oct. 20.

"My Lord,—It remains to state how deeply Her Majesty's Government have deplored the outbreak and continuance of the great war which is still raging between Germany and France. They did their utmost to prevent it, and, since the declaration of hostilities and their own Proclamation of Neutrality, they have used their influence to prevent its extension; for if any of those nations which have remained neutral had been a part, all Europe, it is probable, would have been gradually involved in the calamity, with doubtful advantage to either belligerent. Nothing would have given more satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government than to contribute in any manner to an honourable and permanent peace. Offers of mediation or of good offices would not have been wanting if Her Majesty's Government had at any time believed that such offers would have been acceptable to both the belligerents. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the fact that such a state of things had not arisen, and the course which they adopted themselves, and which they recommended to others, was to abstain from making unacceptable proposals, or giving ineffective advice, which could only weaken the chance of obtaining at some future time the object they had in view. They, indeed, recommended that Count Bismarck and M. Favre should personally communicate their respective views. Such a meeting did take place, but, unfortunately, with no immediate result, except to show how divergent were their opinions as to a possible basis of negotiation. After uninterrupted and extraordinary successes on the part of Germany, what is the present phase of the war? The main body of the German army is engaged in the investment of the French capital, and the reduction by famine and by bombardment of the city of Paris appears to be among the measures which are under discussion at the German head-quarters. Count Bernstorff has communicated to me some of the Circulars which have been published by the North German Government on the war; and on the 11th inst. he gave me the Circular, in which it is stated that the inevitable consequences of the prolongation of the struggle before Paris will be that hundreds of thousands will die of starvation. The communication of this opinion of the fearful results which may possibly, and even not improbably, arise from a long siege of Paris makes it a positive duty on the part of Her Majesty's Government to leave nothing undone to avoid so great a calamity. It is also clear that the war has already exhibited, and if it is prolonged must increasingly present, features which concern not the two belligerents only, but Europe at large. Her Majesty's Government are confident that the explanation of their views will not be construed as an unfriendly act. It is dictated by a most sincere anxiety for the present and future welfare of two nations with whom this country has long been on most friendly terms. I am aware of the strong arguments which may be used in favour of extreme measures against Paris. I am, however, desirous of inquiring whether there are not considerations which appear perhaps stronger to spectators than to those who are under the influence of extraordinary military success, accompanied by the consciousness of great efforts and vast sacrifices. It is undoubted that such an operation as the reduction of Paris by famine or bombardment, although without precedent as to its magnitude, is authorized by the practice of war; but it is equally certain that, involving, as stated by Count Bismarck, not only the ruin, but the death, with incidents of peculiar horror, of hundreds or thousands of non-combatants, every one would admit it should not be resorted to until all possible alternatives have been exhausted. Presuming a successful issue to an attack on Paris at no distant time, it is not unreasonable to compare with its advantages the prospective disadvantages which may ensue; and the fact that some of these touch the feelings of mankind as much as their reason does not discourage Her Majesty's Government from laying them before the King and his advisers. The bitter recollection of the past three months may be effaced by time and by a sense of the conduct and valour of the enemy in the field. There are degrees of exasperation, and the probability of a fresh and irreconcilable war must be greatly increased if a generation of Frenchmen beheld the spectacle of the destruction of a capital), a spectacle associated with the deaths of large numbers of helpless and unarmed persons, and the destruction of treasures of arts, sciences, and historical association of inestimable value and incapable of being replaced. Frightful as such a catastrophe would be to France, and dangerous as I believe it would be to the chances of future peace to Europe, Her Majesty's Government believe that to none would it be more painful than to Germany and its rulers. The French Government, acting upon considerations which appear to them conclusive, have, since the meeting of Count Bismarck and M. Favre, declined to propose negotiations for peace. But Her Majesty's Government have assumed the responsibility of urging the Provisional Government to agree to an armistice which might lead to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the re-establishment of peace. Her Majesty's Government have also not failed to represent to them the importance of making every concession compatible with their honour in the present circumstances of the war. Her Majesty's Government are not authorized to say so, but they cannot believe that such representations to the French Government will remain without effect. During this war two moral causes have aided immensely the great material power of the Germans. They have been fighting to repel the threat of foreign invasion, and to assert the right of a great country to constitute itself in the way most conducive to the full development of its resources. The glory of these efforts will be increased if it can be truly said in history that the King of Prussia had exhausted every attempt for peace before the orders for the attack on Paris were given, and that the conditions of peace were just, moderate, and in accordance with true policy and the sentiments of the age. Her Majesty's Government wish that it should be clearly understood, which their conduct has hitherto plainly shown, that they have no wish to offer superfluous or unacceptable advice to the belligerents. The suggestions which they have now made in a most friendly spirit arise from their attention having been formally drawn to consequences of so formidable a character as, in the judgment of Count Bismarck, are likely to arise from the prolonged investment of Paris. They cannot remain silent or leave anything untried which may have a tendency to avert such a fearful and unexampled catastrophe.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

COUNT BISMARCK'S REPLY.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

COUNT BISMARCK has sent Count Bernstorff the following answer to Lord Granville's despatch of the 20th ultimo:—

"Versailles, October 28, 1870.

"Lord Granville has had the kindness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he sent Lord Augustus Loftus on the 20th inst. Your Excellency is, therefore, acquainted with its contents. I may at once reserve you that the lively desire for a termination of the destructive war between two great nations, and the avoidance of extreme measures allowed by the established rules of warfare which is expressed in it, is equally shared by His Majesty the King—is felt, indeed, by him even the more deeply, inasmuch as the sacrifices which Germany has to make, even in a successful war, affect her very differently to a neutral country, which may be a spectator of the struggle with the feelings of human sympathy the noble expression of which receives from us full recognition. Influenced by those feelings, His Majesty has been much pleased to learn from Lord Granville's despatch that the English Government shares our conviction that if the negotiations for peace are to lead to any result, it is above all things necessary to allow the French people to elect a National Assembly. We have been convinced of the necessity of this from the moment at which we became acquainted with the events of the 4th September, and we have given expression to this conviction on every occasion that presented itself. I may remind you that the King empowered me at Meaux, more than a month ago, to enter into negotiations with M. Jules Favre respecting the possibility of assembling a *Constituante*. The desire for the establishment of a legal representation of the French people induced His Majesty to offer such favourable conditions for an armistice that their moderation was universally acknowledged and proved in the most striking manner by the fact of Tours and Strasburg, which occurred only a few days afterwards. That offer was nevertheless declined, in what manner is matter of notoriety. It was equally well known that, notwithstanding this refusal, His Majesty was willing to allow the elections fixed by the Paris Government for October 2 to be held with perfect liberty in all the parts of the country occupied by the German troops, and to afford every facility, although the writs were issued by a Government that had not been recognised. Our negotiations with the French authorities—of which that with M. Favre, at Versailles, has appeared in the public papers—prove the willingness of the German authorities to further the holding of independent elections; but how little it was the intention of the Paris Government to allow the nation to hold any election was shown by its not only putting off the day, which it had originally fixed for the 2nd October, but also by expressly cancelling the new writs issued by the Government at Tours for the 16th. The decree in question has already been published in the newspapers. The draft of the same, with the original signatures of the members of the Government, has fallen into our hands, together with a letter of M. Gambetta, of which I enclose a copy for your Excellency, as it characterises the prevailing feeling in the Paris Government. The knowledge of the circumstances did not prevent us from holding out the prospect of our co-operation in any new attempts of the Paris Government to enable the French people to hold elections to express their opinions and to share the responsibility of the self-constituted Government. The friendly mediation which was offered us by persons of consideration of a neutral nation, who came to Paris for that purpose, gave us the opportunity of again offering the men in power the means of delivering France from that anarchy which renders negotiations for peace impossible by holding the elections. We declared ourselves willing to consent to an armistice of sufficient duration for that object, and offered at the same time either to allow the deputies of the nation to enter Paris, or the Paris deputies to leave it without hindrance, should any other place be preferred for the meeting of the Assembly. These propositions, which, with our consent, the neutral powers above mentioned urged on the acceptance of the Paris Government as recently as the 9th October, met with such a reception from the latter that the mediators themselves declared they must now give up their cherished hopes. Immediately afterwards M. Gambetta left Paris in an air balloon; and, according to French statements, his first exclamation on reaching the ground was a protest against entering upon the people's elections. Experience shows that he has succeeded in preventing them and in counteracting the endeavours of M. Cremieux in their favour. It is manifest from this statement of facts that, as to the means very justly recommended by the English Government as the way to peace, it is not our consent that is wanting, but that of those in power at Paris; and that we have always been willing and have repeatedly offered our hand, but that the Government of the National Defence has always refused it. We are, therefore, perfectly justified if, in the communication of the 11th inst. to which the English Minister refers, we decline all responsibility for the melancholy consequences which the resistance of the fortress of Paris, if carried to extremes, must entail on the population. It quite agreed with our expectations that this communication has not failed to produce an impression on the English Cabinet. How much we should deplore the determination of the rulers in Paris to carry this resistance to such an extreme catastrophe has just been proved by our not avoiding publicity, and especially by our calling the attention of the neutral powers to the subject in time, in the hope that the representations of the latter may exercise some influence on those in power who are sacrificing the lives and property of the inhabitants of Paris to their own ambition. We had hoped this all the more, as the Governments of Paris and of Tours had taken the guidance of the destinies of France into their hands on their own responsibility, and without any other title than that which is conferred by an arbitrary and violent usurpation of power and persistent refusal to hear the voice of the nation. If the English Government makes the attempt to induce the Paris Government to leave the violent and dangerous path it is now pursuing, and to render it accessible to considerations which may preserve France from the further progress of her political and social destruction and save her magnificent capital from the devastation of a bombardment, we can only express our grateful acknowledgments. It is true we can not help fearing that, considering the state of delusion in which the Paris Government appears to be at present, the benevolent intention of the English Cabinet will only be misunderstood, and that the kindly interest which has prompted its conduct may give rise to the illusion of the support of the neutral powers, and encourage further resistance, which would effect exactly the opposite of Lord Granville's intention. To judge from Lord Granville's despatch, he, also, appears convinced that, after our experiences hitherto, we cannot take any initiative for new negotiations. I beg your Excellency to communicate this despatch to him, and at the same time to inform him that we shall be willing to receive any propositions that may be made to us by the French towards preparing the way for negotiations, and shall examine them with the sincere desire for the restoration of peace.

"BISMARCK.

"His Excellency Count Bernstorff."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10	1/2 "
3	do.	1/10	7/16 "
2	do.	1/10	3/8 "
1	do.	1/10	5/16 "
On demand		1/10	1/4 "
On Scotland		1/10	3/16 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10	1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an Upper Roomed AIRY BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately occupied by R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.—For Rent apply to
POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., 24 Apollo Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the favorite House called THE ROCK, at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company, Ld.

21st November 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital, One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

Bombay, 9th July, 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT ÜFUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have required a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

THE WAR.

SEVENTY DAYS IN METZ.

END OF THE SIEGE.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

SARREBRUCK, November 1.

THANK God, I am safely out of Metz! That is the first sentiment I can express, and one easy to make with genuine earnestness; but what next I hardly know how to tell you; or rather, I do not know where to begin. I have written you many letters. Some, I heard last night (from the military correspondent of the *Times*, who kindly brought me your London agent's letter) you had received, but which they are, or what they have told you, I do not know; some have gone astray; several yet remain in the Post-office at Metz (I saw a large cobweb over the mouth of the letter-box yesterday); some have fallen into the hands of Prince Frederick Charles, and, alas! have been sent back into Metz to his dear friend and ally, Marshal Bazaine. This last has been the unkindest cut of all. I do not know which letter it was, or what it contained, but it called down upon me the phials of wrath of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Rhine, and my invention of the balloon post was rendered useless. No balloon could be despatched without his order, and he refused to give it; so much I must say to account for the absolute silence which must have veiled all our late doings, or rather inactivity, at Metz.

As I cannot resume at some unknown point the sequence of our tale of calmitude, I shall simply send you an account of the few last days I have spent in Metz; and they are sad ones, presenting a spectacle of a people willing to defend their town from the treason of their protectors, desirous to suffer or die, if needs be, rather than to yield up their virgin city to the rude hands of the hated invader. It was in vain the will was formed—the fiat had gone forth; and on the 28th our streets were placarded with the only general order given by Marshal Bazaine during the state of siege, and which has already appeared. The people were mad—they ran to and fro in the streets seeking a leader but none was found. The National Guard refused to give up its arms, and assembled in the Place d'Armes. Some few officers of different regiments were willing to place themselves at their head, but there was no united plan, and they ran about like ants in an invaded anthill, and had no point of union. The door leading to the clock tower was broken in; the butts of the muskets rang against it like a bombardment. The staircase was carried, and the great alarm bell of Metz was rung in anger for the first time since 1812. The population streamed into the square from all quarters, and the streets were packed with angry citizens; at the same time, in the caserne of the Engineers, on the esplanade, a huge building, a band of officers of Artillery and Engineers, who had long been discontented with their forced inactivity, were gathered together. Eight thousand officers and men were ready, divided into bodies, hidden in different parts of the town; a general, who almost deserves to have his name given, had promised to lead them, but at the last moment he failed, consternation and disorder were the result.

Now began a ridiculous feature of the outbreak. Foolish men crept in, and wise men crept out. An editor of one of the Metz newspapers, who had achieved unto himself glory before by entering the ante-chamber of General Coffinières and breaking down the harmless bust of the ex-Emperor, and who preserves to this day the whip he did it with as a trophy of his prowess, mounted his horse armed with a revolver, which he fired repeatedly in the air, attended by a young lady, the daughter of a gunsmith, who, mounted on one of her father's horses, with one of her father's pistols in her hand and one of her pocket handkerchiefs tied to it, bore aloft her standard like a second Joan of Arc through the streets of Metz. Ridicule killed the movement. The seriously-entertained design of spiking the guns which yet remained in position, breaking the small arms contained in the arsenal, and finally blowing up the forts was ruined by the absurdity of the situation. Men were willing to brave death, but they feared being laughed at. The voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard were marched in, and accompanied by the half of a regiment of the line, they suppressed for ever the liberty of the people of Metz. The arms of the National Guard were taken from them, and such few officers as could fled in sorrow from their last hope. Some of them, and with them your correspondent, passed through the gates of the town, although they were closed. We tramped along the muddy road to Grigy. Here and there a few stragglers joined us. Where there were to have been hundreds we found tens, and of those tens but few bore arms. We crept down the dark wood, and there all hope was lost. At four metres apart stood the Prussian outposts; to proceed was suicide, to come back was shame. We chose the shame, and the last night I entered Metz was one of weeping and tears, and clasped each other's hands in silence, knowing that for many of us it was the last time we should share each other's hopes or divide each other's sorrows. Many a friend did I leave there whom I had marched with where many another friend was left, and with a few hurried words we parted at that Porte des Allemands whose very name seemed an augury of ill.

It was now the morning of Metz's last day, as a town of France. Already we heard the long lines of disarmed French troops assembling for their sad march into the land of captivity. The last bugle-calls of the outposts sounded in the still dawn as the men returned to lay down those arms that to-morrow would serve their foe, and nothing now was left us but to await in gloomy silence the entrance of those men who by their numbers and their organisation had crushed the weakly-led army of the Rhine.

The 29th of October was as black in weather as it was in history. Thick masses of dark clouds rolled over us, and the rain came down in torrents; but I summoned courage, physical and moral, to go out to that Porte Mazelle by which the Germans were to enter, and which alone, by the terms of capitulation, was to be occupied by them. At twelve they were to enter, but it was one before they came. Meanwhile in one continued stream kept passing on those soldiers of France whom their generals had condemned to leave the city they were intended to defend—clean, smart, healthy looking, with six days' provisions in their haversacks, followed by fourgons laden to overflowing with bread, with bacon, and with wine. This so-called famished army presented a strong and favourable contrast to the mud-stained, camp-soiled, hungry-looking men who entered Metz. Their dark uniform seemed most mournfully appropriate, and the black and white standard they bore was so furled that its black half was only visible, and resembled the banner of a mute. As they approached the gate their wonderful discipline explained the secret of their victory. Steady, resolute, unimpassable, not a sign of exultation was visible on their faces. At a word they scaled the slippery glacis, and ranged themselves with mathematical precision along the rampart's crest. Their officers marched in front, and keenly scanned the fosse; no risk of any surprise would they run, and possession of an unarmed town was taken with as much caution as though its occupiers had formed the grand guard of an impending battle field. First the *tete du pont* was passed, the barbican was reached, and the same minute surveillance was used. Lastly the town gate was entered with even greater precaution, and at twenty minutes past one o'clock the first Prussian foot fell within the city of Metz in Pucelle. Possession was quietly taken of the Place Mazelle; it was rapidly disencumbered of partly eaten baggage waggons that the few last horses of the military train had half devoured. Thus was performed the last act of this sad tragedy. Even after this did the inhabitants still hope that the Germans would observe scrupulously the terms of the capitulation, and occupy but the forts and the Porte Mazelle. This, like so many other of our hopes in Metz, was but shortlived; for at four o'clock in the afternoon they marched through the closely-closed shuttered streets, playing in the sad and silent city joyous and victorious German tunes. They entered the Place d'Armes, and there the first object that they saw was the black-draped statue of that grand old Fabert who, as the inscription on the pedestal recalls, would, "rather than yield up a place entrusted to him by his sovereign, place in the breach himself, his family, his goods, and all he had, and never hesitate a moment." Four solid, black bodies of infantry, whose burnished helmets glistened in the fading light, marched and countermarched with wondrous precision in the square, clearing it of the few idle gazers of the lower classes who had gathered there. Hardly any but the blouse wearers were there, excepting such as I, whose duty brought them to the spot. They waited long, and played [again those tunes the very sound of which cut deep wounds into the heart of every loyal Frenchman. At last there came the new commandant who holds a Teuton rule over this French city. There was more music, there were more evolutions, and the Germans took possession of the chief public offices. By this time it was dark, the square was emptied—even Prussians must dine, and like them, I went to dinner, too. Here I found the first joy that for many weeks had come to me in Metz; it was a letter from England. I passed the night in hearing strange news of the outer world, and having received from a kindly source the information that the Marshal had informed the Prussian authorities that I was one whom it was desirable to take great care of, I thought it would be wisest to leave at once in the interregnum which must naturally exist between the suppression of one government and the formation of another. The particulars of my escape I must reserve for another communication. At present I must content myself by endeavouring to sketch but slightly the events which have occurred since the time at which I have some reason to hope some of my letters may have reached you. The detail I will leave to be more completely filled in—details full of interest, and perhaps of some historical value. Where to resume I hardly know, but as the true political history of the siege did not commence until after the battle of Sédan, I think it will for the present be wiser to confine my remarks to that which happened at that period.

After Sédan and the fall of the empire, the news of which reached us on the 7th of September, it became evident to all that Marshal Bazaine refused to act on the aggressive. He would not compromise himself in any way,—to play a waiting game was his policy. If a strong republican party could be formed, he could then sell his sword and his services to them. If, as we all thought probable then, Prussia would do anything to avoid the firebrand of a republic so near her borders—which seem to enlarge day by day; if she would rather foster a regency or repeat the history of those Hundred Days which followed the parallel epoch in the great Napoleon's fate—then Bazaine's power would be at its culminating point. The Thane of Glamis, the Thane of Cawdor, and perhaps——. It was that *peut-être* which ruled over all; it is that *peut-être* which has lost to France her finest fortress, the masterpiece of Vauban—the school and touchstone of all her greatest military engineers; and that *peut-être* will probably make the Moselle rather than the Rhine her future boundary. Bazaine has been no true Marshal of *France*; it was not his country but himself he wished to serve, and that ambition which he displayed in Mexico has been pre-eminently visible here. By this light alone can the military inactivity of that army of the unseen Rhine, which sat down so long and sadly by the waters of the Moselle, be read. From this cause alone did that cavalry, the pride of France, do nothing but eat its own horses, and it is this sin which will be written between the lines of military history wherein are described for the first time the capitulation of 188,000 men, three marshals of France, and half a hundred generals, with all their arms and baggage, without a battle; the rendering up of a fortified town against the will of its inhabitants and in spite of their remonstrance; the abandonment of a fortress almost impregnable, which never fired a shot from its walls, and into which no shot ever fell; and which sent away an army "vanquished by famine" with six days' full rations, and who, as I saw myself, handed out from their fourgons huge portions of bacon to the people as they were led away yesterday morning into captivity. It is necessary to state this as a preliminary apology for the brave men who are suffering to-day for the faults of others,—faults in no way attaching themselves to the working portion of the army, but arising simply and solely from the self-love, self-esteem, and jealousy of their generals. At the same time it is not fair to place all the blame on Marshal Bazaine. Wishing himself to rule alone, he incurred the distrust and dislike of his coadjutors, and an open rupture, or even not seldom, of fracas, in the Council of War was the lamentable spectacle presented to us and reported at once to the enemy. Bazaine was the inheritor of the feebleness of his predecessors; that feebleness was his personal strength; and, supplanting them, he encouraged rather than suppressed their discussions, using their want of unity as an excuse for inactivity, resting in a demoralising idleness from the 1st of September until the movement was impossible. From the day of the disastrous and disgraceful battle of St. Privat (August 18), of which I sent you an account, we waited, day after day till the 31st of August without a single movement, and at eleven o'clock on that day began a tardy lingering movement from the camps to the front of St. Julien for the attack on St. Barbe, the enemy's position commanding the lower valley of the Moselle. This movement, conducted in the open day, openly talked of for days before, and not commencing as a serious attack till three in the afternoon was even yet successful. This if carried on with vigour might have broken that cordon which surrounded us, and have not only relieved Metz from the incubus of an overwhelming and ever-eating force of useless defenders, but have marched to the relief of the other threatened or beleaguered towns; but it was not carried on with vigour. The Prussians, taken in spite of our warning at a disadvantage, were allowed time to bring up their reinforcements. Our forces were split up into detached sections, and on the 1st of September we were driven back to our old quarters, losing, it is true, few men, but much hope and all faith in the capacity of our generals. Never since then has there been made one serious effort to make a sortie, not one single attempt to leave in Metz but a garrison sufficient for its defence and to give the officers that boon they begged for—or grant men that prayer they prayed for,—the opportunity to do or die. All September passed away; we ate, we drank, we made melancholy mirth, and even wasted our substance in mildly riotous living, but nothing else was done of any serious consequence. Personally, I was allowed to amuse myself and the public by building small balloons to carry letters, and pray for permission to be allowed to make one large enough for the purpose of observation of the hidden movements of the enemy, and even to make a voyage in the air in search of that lost France none in Metz could tell the present existence of. My minor efforts and those of my valued friends and coadjutors in aerostation were permitted, but although we had made every preparation for our higher aspirations day by day, fresh obstacles were raised, fresh experiments demanded, until at last we were told it was then too late for anything further to be done. Our workshop and our hopes were broken up together, and we too were added to the host of those who had become convinced that no other attempt would be made to free ourselves; and our freedom from without was all that we dared hope for, and that freedom never came. Small foraging expeditions were frequently made, but the results as regards provisions were small indeed, and as regards information the results were still less. By this time the Prussian force had established long lines of batteries on all the heights around us, especially on the sloping sides of the valley of the Moselle leading towards Thionville, along which it was daily said we should march. All, therefore, was prepared for our destruction; and accordingly on the 7th of October we were led into what would have been, if we had followed it far enough, the valley of the shadow of death. Far we did not go, we could not if we would; but it was never intended to be more than a reconnaissance of that which was already known, and strategically the result was *nil*, though we inflicted considerable loss on the Prussians. The enemy returned to the attack of our outposts after our forces had retired, and for about forty minutes I thought you would have lost your silent correspondent for ever; but I must reserve the relation of that very picturesque but somewhat unpleasant episode for a more detailed description, in order to arrive as rapidly as possible at the consummation of the treason or the weakness we have suffered from. "One often makes more treason from weakness than from the desire to betray," says the wise Frenchman La Rochefoucauld; and in all charity let us call this one weakness. To show how weak was the head and the reason of our Marshal Commandant in Chief of the army of the Rhine, I give you almost the only *communiqué* made by him to the inhabitants of Metz. Possibly he thought that silence was the mark of wisdom, forgetful of that useful adage, "*Taciturnitas stulto homini pro sapientia est.*" Mark well the date; read and see what was the lesson we had to learn:—The Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Rhine not having received any new confirmation of the happy events of the war which have taken place before Paris, assures the inhabitants of Metz that nothing is hidden from them and begs them to have confidence in his loyalty. The Marshal has always communicated to the military authority of Metz the German and French journals which have fallen into his hands. He *profits by this occasion to assure them that since the blockade he has never received the least communication from the Government, notwithstanding all his attempts made to establish relations.* Whatever may come, one thought alone ought at this moment to absorb all others,—it is the defence of the country; one cry alone should issue from each heart,—'*Vive la France!*'—Bazaine, 11th October, 1870. This information of ignorance was extorted by an *emeute* in the town, but of course it only irritated the people the more. No Government was mentioned, and the position of the Marshal was thus explained by his friends. "The Marshal was told by the Emperor to hold Metz, and to wait till he came back. 'Don't you move till I tell you, Bazaine,' said the Emperor. 'No, sire,' said the Marshal; and let me tell you, sir, the Marshal is not a man to break his word." Ah me! history private and public gives a different character to the Marshal's tenacity of a promise when it suits him to break it, and such advocacy did, as might be expected, more harm than good. Strong indeed was now the feeling that "*pas rendu mais vendu*" would be the motto for the Prussian arms of Metz. Argent and sable they are already, and Prussian tincture seemed doubly ominous, and the population was furious. They were proud of the immaculate character of their city. The eagles were torn down from the tricolours. Senseless men thought to create a Republique Messin—thoughtful ones tried to heal the breach; but the Marshal would not. "I have as yet received no official news whatever of the fall of the empire. I do not even officially know that there has been such a battle as Sédan. I received my command from the Emperor, and until the Emperor relieves me of it I shall hold it in his name." This was all that could be obtained. Unwise words were uttered and unwise actions were made by both parties, and our little part of it, like all the rest of poor France, was rent asunder by internecine strife—a strife the more bitter as the scarcity of food began now to be unpleasantly felt; bad weather came on, and sickness became prevalent. All grew careless, and as one by one our little luxuries of life went our tempers grew worse, and we roundly abused one another with an energy worthy of a better cause. Continued horseflesh is not good for the soul and is even wearisome to the flesh, but continued horseflesh without salt, or with only horsebeans for vegetables, is irritating to both, and for nearly two months now we have eaten nothing else. The horses had nothing to eat. Poplar trees—the one tree here—were felled for their leaves and bark; not a blade of grass was left, not a green leaf grew round Metz, not a straw was left us. Poor patient creatures, worn down to skin and bone, they died in our streets, the people fell upon them, cut them up, and carried them away with glee, and a puddle of blood, a disgusting mass of offal, hide, and bones, told us that somebody had a good dinner. With all this not a murmur came to surrender. Mothers saw their new-born children die from want of more nutritious food, and with tears in their eyes they buckled on the sword-belt and gaberne on their husbands and their sons. Grey-headed old men and young striplings stood side by side and did willing night duty on the ramparts; even he who had married a wife made no excuse, but came, and his wife wished it. Vapourers, of course, there were in abundance, who talked loudly in the market place, where they could be seen and heard of men, and who, of course, when the time came, were not to be found; but on my word I believe they were all bachelors; had they been married their wives would have driven them forth with the distaff, or whatever else does duty for that obsolete utensil in a well-regulated modern household. Here, too, I must, even in this hurried *coup d'œil*, pause one moment to express my admiration of the women of Metz,—not for their personal beauty, for nature does not bestow such favours lavishly here, and, like most mixed races, they are not handsome; not for their political or even patriotic sentiments—the political female I abhor, and the patriotic one is usually a fool and always a nuisance,—but their devoted attendance to the sick and wounded, their steady continuance in good-doing amongst the most horrible sights and stenches, is beyond the praise of men; man can never adequately thank them, and God alone can sufficiently reward them, for this self-sacrifice. If Frenchmen had only been as self-sacrificing as the Messin women, France would not have presented us with the deplorable spectacle she now does. Of the sick and wounded I cannot now speak. We had at the time of our surrender some 23,000 soldiers in ambulances and private houses, and, as may be naturally expected in a town crowded in itself with nearly double the ordinary number of inhabitants, and this surplus, too, largely consisting of the poorer class of agricultural labourers, who soon fall ill in towns abounding in hospitals fitted only to be human abbatoirs, surrounded by huge camps murderously reckless of all sanitary care—it was only by the mercy of God that Metz was not one huge lazar-house; but with the exception of infants and the aged, our death-rate was by no means excessive, and they buried their dead and murmured not. But now came the grief. It was whispered with bated breath in quiet corners; then it was talked of amongst twos and threes; coteries and quiet *cafes* murmured it over; and at last the General commanding the town called the Municipal Council together and told them that there would be no more bread and that we must capitulate. Capitulate, capitulate,—never! Not whilst a boot remains to be eaten, was the response. Measures were taken. The evil had been hidden until it was too late to remedy it. Not a pastry cook was allowed to bake a bun for luxury, bran was mixed with such flour as already existed and no more white flour was allowed to be made. Other expedients were adopted, which I will describe hereafter, and good brown bread was daily to be had. All were placed on rations, and if you went out to dinner you had to take your own bread with you; but going out to dinner simply meant a feast of reason, with an interlude of horse flesh; other things were hardly obtainable. Even as far back as the 5th of October, I saw a leg of mutton bought for 8f. the pound. Potatoes rose to 1f. or 1¼f. the pound and then, taking fright at the enormity, disappeared altogether, and have never been seen since. Salad vegetable existed, but the places were very hard to find. Fowls fetched any price out of season. I bid, a few days ago, 35f. for a scraggy one for a sick friend, but my neighbour was richer than I, and he rose to 38f.; and the lucky *avant poste* who could kill a rabbit under the pretext of firing at a Prussian was a wealthy man—40f. was the least he might expect as a reward for his dexterity, plus the rabbit. Eggs rose to 1f. each, and sugar sold at 5f. and, I am told even at 9f. the lb. Coals we had none, and our supply of gas was almost exhausted when the end came; but our greatest want was salt. This was the cruelist deprivation of all; 9f. has been paid for a lb of it, and he who could give a pinch to a friend was a valuable acquaintance, for our only absolute suffering arose from this cause. Horse flesh requires some seasoning to make it palatable day by day. All sauces had disappeared, and our food was chevalaresque in the extreme; horse flesh soup usually excellent; boiled horse flesh by no means bad, and often very good; horse beans as a *legume*, varied by lentils occasionally and a *roti* of horse—often tough beyond mastication, and always horsey—made our unvarying *ment*. This was tiresome, and not highly nutritious, as the animal had generally lived as long as possible and was only killed to prevent his dying; but absolute hunger and famine never existed, nor did I ever hear of such a thing as one single death from want of food. The army was often worse off than the town, frequently from want of direction rather than food, and our *avant postes* were left frequently for 48 hours without victuals from want of instructions from the intendancy, and as no additional means of grinding corn had been adopted, grain alone was often served out instead of bread. This the soldiers had to make the best use they could of, bruising rather than grinding it in coffee mills, and boiling or baking as they best could the mangled mass. If we had only had some of those cases of biscuits that were thrown away at Gravelotte, how valuable they would have been. That wilful waste made woful want. Rumour does say that hidden somewhere in Metz is yet ample store of grain and biscuit; but I hope it is only a rumour; inasmuch as at one time, when we wanted cartridges badly, when none could be found, rumour said there were lots in Metz, and this time rumour lied not, for on much pressure being applied at head-quarters, there were discovered right away at the railway station an enormous quantity. Should this grain—and, I am convinced it will when the vaults of Bell Croix and the citadel are exhumed—ever be found it will be a positive proof of that which charity yet makes us doubt. Thus we drew on to the last catastrophe. We had been gradually approaching it, but, like death, it seemed sudden at the last. Every means were taken to prepare the people for it. Any article in the newspapers which inculcated the doctrine of resistance was suppressed, every ill was exaggerated "by order," every suggestion for succour was promptly and most officially snubbed; but yet the people would not believe it. Metz can never surrender they said: let the army, if it likes, give us a garrison of volunteers for the forts, and let the army go into captivity if it likes—to make a sortie if you will. But the Marshal made no sign, and remonstrance was in vain. Bourbaki went away or was fetched by a mysterious messenger whom no one knew, and was never allowed to come back again. Boyer went, and came and went again, but came not back; of his mission you know perhaps more than I do. Parliamentaires passed and re-passed continually between the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles and those of the Marshal; but not one word was told of the result of this, much was suspected, but nothing definite given; and it was not until the 13th of October that any serious apprehensions of the unworthy and cowardly end of the siege of Metz were entertained.

I must reserve further disclosures of this wretchedly mismanaged portion of the war until my next, as I am hurrying off to Luxemburg *en route* for home. I have much to say, which I think ought to be said, and which, when said, will, I think, alter very considerably the opinions entertained of Marshal Bazaine. By those outside Metz he seems to have been considered as having done all he could; by those inside Metz he is considered to have avoided by all means in his power the doing of anything; and the strongest dissatisfaction with his conduct is openly expressed alike by the army and the citizens.

THE CAPITULATION OF METZ.

(FROM THEIR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

METZ, Oct. 29.

At twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon each of the outlying fortresses was taken possession of by two battalions of Prussian infantry, a squadron of cavalry, one heavy battery without tumbrils, 100 artillerymen with the complement of officers, and an engineer detachment. The following is the apportionment of the force of occupation. The troops occupying

St. Quentin were found by,			5th Infantry Division.
Plappeville	,,	,,	3rd Army Corps.
St. Julien	,,	,,	1st Army Corps.
Queleu	,,	,,	8th Army Corps.
St. Privat	,,	,,	Hessian Division.

At the same hour a battalion of the 7th Army Corps marched forward, and took possession of Laporte Serpenoise, one of the gates of Metz, and another battalion from the same corps occupied the Porte Moselle. Two hours before the occupation of the fortress, I should observe there were sent forward from each of the occupying detachments an artillery officer and a small body of under officers, accompanied by engineers, to take over the powder magazines and the respective forts, and they sent out the report to the effect that all was in order before the troops were allowed to march in. This precaution was no doubt dictated by a recollection of the catastrophe at Laon.

THE PRISONERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

At one o'clock yesterday it was ordered that the French army should formally lay down its arms. There was no set ceremony, yet the affair was imposing from its very simplicity. It was conducted in detail, each corps laying down its arms in the neighbourhood of its own station. I saw the 3rd Army Corps—that of Lebœuf—disarm itself. The Marshal himself came first, a scowl upon his swarthy features. He wheeled to one side, and stood by the single Prussian officer whose duty it was to superintend the stacking of the arms. Regiment after regiment the men defiled past, piling their arms in great heaps at the word of command from their own officers, who gave their parole, and were allowed to retain their swords. This applies to most. There were, however, some who declined to accept the terms, and who preferred going with their men into captivity in Prussia. These laid down their swords as the men did their Chassepots, building quite a little heap of them to the right of the great stacks of rifles. The disarmed French troops then returned into their bivouacs, which they occupied for one night more, before quitting for other bivouacs round which shall stand Prussian sentries. For this last night they preserved a semblance of freedom. The Prussians left them to themselves. Except in the forts and at the two gates I have mentioned, not a spiked helmet was to be seen nearer Metz than had been seen a week before. The feldwachts were mounted as usual, the *replies* were established, and the troops stood fast as ever in their long and weary watch around Metz.

MARCHING OUT.

This morning the Frenchmen came forth and rendered themselves to their captors—corps by corps, and under the command of their own officers. The Sixth Corps (Canrobert's) came from its bivouac by Woippy to Ladonchamps, where on the 7th so many of its members had stained the soil with their blood. Their prison-bivouac is on the plain in the rear of the wrecked and burnt village. The Seventh Corps, that of Ladmirault, came out over the ridge between St. Quentin and Plappeville, and found quarters, inhospitable enough I fear, on the bleak plateau of St. Maurice. The Imperial Guard marched down to Longeville, crossed the railway bridge at Tournebride, passed on to Frescati to the left, and found their bivouac in the plain between Orly and Augny. The garrison of Metz itself, consisting of about 20,000 men, chiefly Mobile Guards, marched by Le Sablon, past the ruined village of Magny, and so forward to the outskirts of St. Thiebault. The Second Corps (Frossard's), with Laveaucoufled's division and the 4th brigade came out past La Posette on the great Strasburg *chaussée*, and found their bivouac behind the village of Grigy. The Third Corps (that of Lebœuf) came out among us of the 1st Prussian Army Corps along the *chaussée* leading to Saarlouis.

Each corps, as it marched out, was received by the Prussian troops covering the respective section of the environment. They were led by their own officers, who formally handed over their men to the Prussian officers, and then those of them who had given their parole were at liberty to quit the ranks and return to Metz. The men under the command of their under-officers were then marched out to the bivouac places, which had previously been partly prepared, wood for fires having been collected and a supply of provisions being ready for distribution.

I was with the First Army Corps when it took up its position to receive the corps of Lebœuf. From all the villages around, the villages inhabited for so many weary weeks, the villages made memorable by fights, by burnings, by graves, by sickness, and by deaths, streamed the regiments on to the chaussée. There had been much rain during the night, and although the sun broke out about ten o'clock, the watery haze hung about the bottoms of the valleys and the mud splashed as the troops strode through it. Mud! why we have had nothing but mud for weeks, and should we mind it now, looking at the errand on which we are bound? No. The "Wacht am Rhein" rises lustily from the pioneers in the front, and the regiments as they come down the side roads catch up the strain. On we go past the Brasserie, with the grenade pits, the graves, and the entrenchments around it—itself a mere heap of shattered bricks—on to the gentle slope behind the village of Lauvallière. Then right and left wheeled the heavy columns, leaving the chaussée open, a parallelogram of about 100 feet in width on each side of it. In front of the Brasserie stood the artillery, before the artillery the serried ranks of brass-spiked helmets all the way down the gentle slope, almost to Lauvallière. Arms were piled, and there the Prussians waited for the advent of the army with which it almost seemed, through the length of time that we had confronted each other, that we could claim a kind of personal acquaintance. While the troops waited I pushed forward towards Metz to meet the Frenchmen. Already, it is true, we had plenty of Frenchmen, but they were all civilians, and there were Frenchwomen too, and French children. The road had been opened this morning, and they came crowding out, the poor creatures, who had abandoned their village homes and crowded into the town when the pennons of the Uhlans had shown themselves on the fringes of the villages. On they came, waggon load after waggon load, with their trumpery household goods and their agricultural implements piled on the waggons behind the women and children. They knew not what it was that they had come out for to see. Perhaps they expected to find their cottage homes as they had left them—not roofless, wrecked, utterly ruined, as is the grim reality. Lauvallière seemed to give the first shock to their cheerfulness. Gaunt and grim stood its houses, burnt to the shell, the graves lying all around, the holes in the fields where the shells had burst, the breast-works behind which had stood the Prussian fore-posts. As each waggon and each knot of peasants came into Lauvallière there was a halt, and full many a "Mon Dieu!" In Lauvallière there is a large tannery, which must have employed many workmen, and been an important and profitable concern. It is now a mere shell—not a fragment of the woodwork is left. This forenoon I chanced upon its owner standing on the bluff over against his property, and gazing upon it in moody silence. Twenty paces farther on I came on a little group, the extreme pathos of which made my heart swell. It was a family, and they sat front of what had once been their home. That home was now roofless. The stones of the walls were all that was left. The garden was a wreck, and the whole scene was concentrated desolation. The husband lent against the wall, his arms folded, and his head on his chest. The wife sat on the wet ground, weeping over the babe at her breast. Two elder children stared around them with wonder and unconcern—too young to realise the misfortunes which had overtaken all the family. The silence of the grief stricken group was more eloquent than any words. No home, no food, a waggon and a couple of starved horses, a field with four graves in it. This is the brief summary of the belongings and condition of the family. All are alike; although this family was the one I happened to see, because the home lay on my road in Lauvallière, the same piteous sight must ere now be visible by every house in every village all around Metz. What need for me to occupy space by writing of what everyone with a grain of human sympathy in his composition can picture and mourn for himself?

If the horses were lean, I saw no evidence of starvation in the features of the people I met.

A THIRD OF THE MEN DRUNK.

It was just beyond Les Bottes that I met the first French soldier—a cavalryman of the line. The fellow was as drunk as he well could be to be able to move at all. He staggered forward in tacks, dropping his kit piece-meal, as he came. At a bend in the road behind Four-à-Chaux, I came upon the head of the prisoner column, marching onward for their reception at the Brasserie. The men were in a very miserable state, covered with mud, wet, sodden seemingly, indeed, through and through with wet, many of their faces blotched and scabbed with scurvy, and quite one-third in a state of drunkenness. Not a few were in a state of bestial drunkenness, their clothes disarranged, and decency utterly disregarded. A little farther on, and right and left, lay the great bivouac before Fort Belle-Croix. The troops were being collected by their officers in *peloton* previously to being marched out, and several columns were already converging on the great *chaussée*. As each body got the order to go forward a cheer came from the slovenly and dislocated ranks, and from the columns on the march there broke out at intervals a fitful chorus of some lively marching song. Most of the officers were grave, taciturn, and downcast. Surely they must have despised the reckless throng which they nominally commanded. The demoralisation of the Metz army is not so great as was that of the Sedan army, but it is very great. The men obey their officers and regard the sound of the bugle after a fashion, but it is evident that they are utterly unaffected by the catastrophe which has befallen the arms of their country, and are eager only to get somewhere where a full meal of victuals awaits them. Poor wretches, after all it is not fair to be too severe on their disorganization. How near actual starvation they had come to before their leader would give up the game I shall narrate before I conclude this letter.

Passing the columns of prisoners at a canter, I was back again before the Brasserie ere the front of that column had reached the place where stood the Prussians waiting for them. The dismounted cavalry came first, followed by the artillery; last of all came the infantry of the line. The cavalry seemed to have lost all self-respect; they greeted the Prussians with cheering, and several men broke from the ranks and slouched forward through the mud with intent to salute with a spirituous kiss the Prussian officers standing in front of their companies. It was curious to notice the opposite idiosyncrasies of the two nationalities. Grave and stern stood the Prussian victors, with, as it seemed, a silent pity rather than contempt for the demented tatterdemalions who proffered them the undesirable greeting; while the Frenchmen chattered and gesticulated, "sacréd" and splattered, sang and laughed, as they marched through the gauntlet of humiliation.

AT THE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

After I had seen Lebœuf's command taken over by the First Army Corps, I returned towards Metz, meeting on my way a stream of straggling soldiers who had missed their corps, and were staggering out under loads of tents, blankets, and what not. The environs of the town are very desolate and very filthy. Mud, raw horseflesh, burnt-out bivouac fires, huts made of the branches of trees, old women, and skeleton horses, are the leading characteristics. There was no difficulty in getting into the town, where I found the shops all open and, to all appearance, no scarcity. Meat hung in the butchers' shops, the cafés were crowded, and there appeared no exhaustion in the stocks of the shops devoted to the sale of any materials. Tobacco was plentiful, wine, spirits, and liqueurs in great abundance. Making my way to the Hotel de l'Europe, I found it crowded with French officers, and I also found there one Englishman, Dr. Ward, of the International Society for the Succour of the Wounded, who has just been decorated by the French military authorities for his attention to the wounded; and two Americans, Dr. Good, of the same society, and who has also been decorated; and Mr. Eustis, a commercial gentleman, who had spent forty-eight days of the siege in prison under suspicion of being a spy. The spy mania has raged very strongly in Metz. Seventy-eight persons were arrested on suspicion in one day. Eight in all have been shot as convicted spies, including the notorious Shiell, to whose adroitness and accurate information the French believe Von Moltke was indebted for his knowledge of the weakness of the French dispositions on the frontier, and for the hint which he utilised into the successes at Woerth and Weissenburg. I don't think I can do better than give you, in a tabular from, the tariff of prices for food now ruling in Metz:—

Beef	8 francs per lb
Horseflesh	10 centimes to 2 francs per lb; "choice horse," the tender loin, fetches the latter price
Eggs	1 franc each; have been 1f 20c
Fowls	20 francs each
Pike (fish)	8 francs per lb
Coffee	6 francs per lb
Ham	8 francs per lb
Cheese	40 francs per lb (all nominal done)
Salt	5 francs per lb
Geese, fat	65 francs per pair paid yesterday
Oats	120 francs for sack of 200lb
Horses	16 francs each; to-day no market, at any price
Chocolate	5 francs p-r lb
Bread	White, none since 16th inst; brown 4½ sous per lb
Mutton	None for two months
Wine	Plentiful, and old prices maintained; bottle of champagne for 7 francs.

Notwithstanding these extraordinary prices, the tariff in the Hotel de l'Europe is much the same as usual. I dined there this evening at the *table d'hôte* for 7 francs, including half a bottle of wine. Breakfast is, *à la carte*, about 7 francs; bottle of champagne, 7 francs. We had four courses for dinner, and no horseflesh—at least the waiter said not. The room was crowded with French officers. I dined at the same table with Colonel Michel Ney, a nephew of the historical Marshal. He had received some half-dozen sabre wounds in the cavalry fight at Vionville, and was only half recovered. At the same table also sat General Duplessis, a French officer of distinction, who also has been severely wounded. This evening there was a tremendous rush of Prussian officers into the hotel. Quarters cannot be had now at any price. Forty officers have been sent away from the Hôtel de l'Europe to-night and I am indebted to a good-hearted American for half his bed. The French and Prussian officers are fraternising in the *salles* as I write. At first the Frenchmen were a little inclined to be sulky and reserved, but the heartiness of the Prussians soon thawed the ice, and the champagne is promoting the flow of kindly feeling. I am told that this forenoon, when the officers of the Imperial Guard said adieu to their men, profuse tears were shed by both. There was no such emotion manifested by LeBœuf's corps. The gates of Metz have hitherto been closed at nine at night, and not opened till seven in the morning. I cannot learn whether the same regulations will hold good to-morrow morning. I hope not, for I intend making for Courcelles to catch the morning train in order to forward this letter from there.

The scarcity of bread has caused great suffering, and after that the want most severely felt has been that of salt, the price of which I have already quoted. There are saline springs within the French lines, and the water from these has been selling at 1f. 50c. per bottle. There has been some inconveniences from lack of water suitable for drinking. The Prussians had cut the aqueduc at Gorze the day before the battle of Vionville. The troops have suffered fearfully. For days at a time they have had no bread ration at all served out to them, and have had to live wholly on lean horseflesh. Of these animals over 50,000 have been consumed during the siege. It is a curious fact that folks with so great a genius for cookery as the French, should have been indebted to the Prussians for a wrinkle in this line, but such is the case. There are still some 600 Prussian prisoners here in the town—taken at intervals during the siege. These fellows, when they got their horseflesh, treated it as they do their own ration meat—chop it up into minced meat with onions and meal, then consolidate it into a block and fry it. This the Prussians called "klopp," and the French "klopp"-ified their horseflesh in imitation of the Prussian tactics. But no device can make palatable the flesh, or rather the sinews, of the miserable screws to which have been reduced most of the horses in Metz. The divisional chaplain of the Guards has just told me that he, the day before yesterday, gave a pound of bread to three captains—all noblemen—of the Imperial Guard, which was the first bread they had tasted for three days.

Yesterday afternoon, when the news of the capitulation was made known, there was a sort of revolutionary riot in Metz. The Garde Nationale made a display of refusing to give up their arms, ran to the Place d'Armes where they congregated in large number and several shots were fired. The cathedral rang the alarm bell and the shops put their shutters up. The mob, composed in a large proportion of civilians, laid hold of an officer of the Imperial Guard, and holding pistols at his head, forced him to carry in the front the Republican flag. A hint from the mayor that the Prussians would be sent for to put down the disturbance had its effect after the *gamins* had roared themselves hoarse shouting "Vive la République! There were also some clamours of Bazaine's lifeblood, but the Marshal with great discretion remained in his quarters at Ban St. Martin.

RATIONS.

It was not until ten days ago that the troops of Bazaine's army were forbidden to enter the town of Metz. Up till then they circulated freely in the town, using the cafés and spending their money in the shops. Until six days ago a ration of bread of 100 grammes was issued to each soldier. Since then they have had no rations, except horseflesh. The townspeople have been on bread rations as well as the troops, the ration consisting of 200 grammes of brown bread. Those who are able pay for their ration, the poor have been receiving it gratuitously. It surprises me that Metz has been able to hold out so long. The place has not above 60,000 inhabitants, if so many, and it has supported for 70 days a gross population of 230,000 mouths

He was at once introduced, and found himself in the presence of a Council of War, at which the principal chiefs of the Prussian army were sitting under the presidency of the King. General Boyer having stated the object of his mention, General Moltke spoke and declared that in a matter purely military negotiations could not be long. The army of Metz was to submit to the same fate as the army of Sedan, and surrender as prisoners of war. Count Bismarck observed that the political view of the matter must take the lead over the military view. I should be inclined, he continued, to adopt of a convention which would allow the army of Metz to withdraw to an appointed place on the French territory in order to protect there all deliberations necessary to secure peace. This idea was suggested to M. de Bismarck by the difficulties which arose for the Prussian Government itself from the absence of all government in France. Indeed the information gathered by the General on his way from station-masters and various persons, as well as the newspapers which he has been able to bring here, unfortunately leave no room for a doubt on that point. The most complete anarchy at present prevails in France. Paris invested, starved, and deprived of external communications, must open her gates to the Prussians within a few days; civil discord paralyses her defence; the members of the Committee of National Defence have been overpowered; Gambetta and Keratry have gone away by balloon; the one fell at Amiens, the other at Bar-le-Duc. Disorder is at its utmost pitch in the South of France. The red flag is floating at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. An army of Breton volunteers has been destroyed near Orleans. Normandy, overrun by bands of brigands, has called on the Prussians to re-establish order. Havre, Elbœuf, Rouen, are now garrisoned by Prussians, who co-operate with the National Guard for the preservation of public security. A movement of a religious character has been started in La Vendée. The North is ardently wishing for peace. Prussia claims Lorraine and Alsace, and several thousand millions of francs as a war indemnity. Italy claims Savoy, Nice, and Corsica. The Provisional Government being dispersed, the various towns not agreeing as to the form of a new Government, and the Orleans Princes not having presented themselves, this anarchy is the cause of unforeseen difficulty for the Prussian Government, which is inclined to treat for peace. They cannot think of laying down the bases for negotiations unless they address themselves to the *de facto* Government which existed before the 1st of September, namely, the Regency. It is not yet known whether, under present circumstances, the Regency will consent to listen to proposals for peace. But in case of a refusal the Chamber of Deputies, elected by universal suffrage, and which still legally represents the nation, can alone be invoked. However, in order that the Corps Legislatif, which continued its sittings up to the 1st of September, can re-assemble for deliberation, it must be protected by a French army. Such is the part which the army of Metz will undoubtedly have to fulfil. Whilst we are waiting for the return of General Boyer, who has gone back to Versailles with full powers, it is urgent that the troops should know that the painful situation in which we are placed is only transitory. The army separates itcause from that of the city of Metz. Waiting till it may leave to fulfil another patriotic mission, it will courageously bear privation for some days longer. Should you, gentlemen, have to ask for some more explanations, I shall willingly give them to you, but I must say that no discussion will be allowed."

After the speech, which was listened to amid profound silence, the assembly of officers was declared closed.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

THE King has issued the following order of the day:—

"Soldiers of the Confederate Armies,—When we took the field three months ago I expressed my confidence that God would be with our just cause. This confidence has been realised. I recall to you Woerth, Saarbrück, and the bloody battles before Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, and Strasburg: each engagement was a victory for us. You are worthy of glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. By the capitulation of Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take advantage of this moment to express my thanks to all of you from the general to the soldier. Whatever the future may still bring to us, I look forward to it with calmness, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.—WILHELM."

PROCLAMATION OF THE TOURS GOVERNMENT.

THE following proclamation was issued at Tours on Oct. 30:—

"Frenchmen,—Exalt your souls and resolutions to the height of the terrible perils which are crushing us down. The country depends upon us to weary out bad fortune and to show to the universe that it is a great people who will not perish, and whose courage rises in the midst even of catastrophes. Metz has capitulated. A General upon whom France relied, even after Mexico, has just deprived the country, when in danger, of more than 100,000 of its defenders.

"Marshal Bazaine has committed treason. He has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and the accomplice of the invader, and disregarding the honour of the army of which he had charge, he surrendered, without even attempting to make a supreme effort, 125,000 combatants, 20,000 wounded, rifles, guns, flags, and the strongest citadel of France—Metz, until now virgin of the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is beyond even the chastisement of justice.

"And now, Frenchmen, measure the depth of the abyss into which you have been hurled by the Empire. For twenty years France has submitted to this corrupting power, which exhausted all her sources of greatness and life. The army of France, deprived of its national character, and unknowingly become the instrument of a reign of servitude, has been engulphed, despite the heroism of its soldiers, by the treason of its chiefs, in the disasters of the country.

"In less than two months 225,000 men have been delivered up to the enemy. Sinister epilogue of the military coup d'etat of December 1.

"The time has come for us, citizens, to draw closer together, and under the egis of the Republic which we are resolved not to allow to capitulate whether at home or abroad, to drive from the very extremity of our misfortunes, the restoration of our morality and of our political and social virility.

"Yes, whatever may be the extent of our disaster, it has found us neither struck with consternation nor hesitation. We are prepared to make the last sacrifices, and in face of enemies whom everything favours, let us swear never to surrender so long as an inch of our sacred territory shall remain under our foot. Let us firmly hold the glorious flag of Revolution.

"Frenchmen,—Our cause is that of justice and right. Europe sees it and feels it. Witnessing so many undeserved misfortunes, without having received from us either invitation or adhesion, she is spontaneously moved and agitated.

"No illusions! Let us not permit ourselves to languish or to become enervated; but let us prove, by deeds, that we will and are able, by our own resources, to maintain our honour, independence, and integrity—all that makes a country free and proud.

"Long live France and the Republic, one and indivisible!

(Signed) "CREMIEUX.
"GAMBETTA.
"GLAIS-BIZOIN."

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION OF M. GAMBETTA.

M. GAMBETTA issued the following proclamation to the Army on Nov. 1:—

"Soldiers,—You have been deceived, not dishoured. For the last three months fortune has betrayed your heroism by folly and treason. Now, freed from your unworthy chiefs, are you ready to wash out the outrage under leaders deserving your confidence? Advance! fight no longer for despotism, but for the safety of your country, for your burnt homes, for your outraged families. France, your mother, is delivered over to the implacable fury of the enemy; it is a sublime mission demanding entire sacrifice. Shame on those calumniators who dare to regard the army as the accomplice of the infamy of its chief, and to separate the army from the people. No! having justly stigmatised the treason of Sedan and the crime of Metz, I call upon you to avenge your honour, which is the honour of France. Your brothers of the Army of the Rhine have already protested against the cowardly attempt, and have withdrawn their hands with horror from the accursed capitulation. It is for you once more to raise the banner of France, stained by the last Bonaparte and his assassins. Restore victory to us, but learn to practise Republican virtues; respect for discipline, activity of life, and contempt of death. Let the image of your country in danger always be before you. The time of weakness and of treason is past. The destinies of your country are entrusted to your hands, because you are the youth and the hope of the army. Conquer! and when you have restored to France her rank among nations, you shall remain citizens of a peaceful, free, and respected Republic. Long live France! Long live the Republic!"

THE ALLEGED TREACHERY OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Metz says:—

"Although there was much misery from want of food it arose rather from improper distribution than from the positive absence of it. The officers had as much to eat as they wished, while the men, in some instances, actually died of hunger; and I observed one soldier who was literally a walking skeleton, and whom it would have paid to exhibit in a show in that capacity. Then of the officers themselves I heard from the towns-people by no means favourable accounts; how they spent their time in amusements by no means creditable at any time, and doubly disgraceful under the peculiar circumstances of the case. How they used to come in from Bazaine's army and squander the supplies of the town, never restraining themselves in anything, while the poorer part of the population and their own soldiers were starving. How far these accounts were true I am unable to judge; I only repeat what I heard, the officers and men accusing their general of treachery, and the townspeople accusing the officers of improper conduct, dissipation, and want of consideration, either for them or for their men, and, as I hear from other sources, the general-in-chief excusing himself for his surrender on the plea that his men had refused to fight. So that Guards, officers, soldiers, and townspeople all seemed to be able to find abundant blame to charge each other with. Nor it is possible within twenty-four hours of the capitulation, to say where the truth lies. One thing is clear, that the result is generally discreditable to all concerned. . . . When will French soldiers learn to say 'Nous sommes vaincus' instead of 'Nous sommes vendus?' No doubt Bazaine has shown himself as bad a tactician as may be, but after the 18th his army practically seems to have refused to fight, so that as to whether he or they were the more 'sold' scarcely seems to admit of a doubt. No general could deliberately betray an army of 173,000 men to an army of 200,000 if they did not want to be betrayed. As for the plight in which they now appeared, that is entirely their own doing. The terms originally agreed upon were that they should march out of Metz with all the honours of war—bands playing, flags flying, and bayonets fixed; but the French commanding officers represented to the Germans that this was not a desirable arrangement, as they could not trust their men, and they begged in their own interests that the men might be disarmed before they marched out."

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on Oct. 31:—

"Whoever holds Metz holds an impregnable fortress. Nothing can so much as get at the fortress of Metz proper while the outworks hold out, and there is no reason that, properly garrisoned and provisioned, they should not hold out for ever. It might be possible to batter down St. Eloy or Queleu, the others cannot be got at advantageously in any way, on account of the strength of their natural position. The weak point of the fortress is towards the east, between Queleu and St. Julien; but the complement of the defence on that side is made up by the 'provisional' earthwork of Les Bottes. . . . From what I can learn, there has been a good deal more of huckstering than patriotism among the civilian population of Metz. There was a reason for the émeute on the evening of the 28th. The wily burghers had been keeping back their stores for a market, while their poorer fellows hungered because of the high prices, and the army starved. Horses were dying daily for want of forage; yet the Prussians have found stores of hay and corn quietly stowed away in unlikely places. It is the same with other articles of consumption, and the administration does not seem to have been either strong enough or cunning enough to make everything forthcoming for the common good. From the newspapers I have already sent you, and the one I now enclose, you may be able to judge how venomously this feeling manifests itself. If you listen to all you hear, you must accept the conclusion that Bazaine is a renegade traitor of the largest possible calibre. It seems, according to the gossip of the natives, savage that their canny little scheme for putting money in their purses has failed, that Bazaine nourished the design of having himself declared Regent of France, and that he only relinquished this ambitious project for the consideration of a fabulous subsidy, contributed I cannot exactly learn by whom. It is useless to point out to the angry and disappointed cits that on the face of it this is rubbish, and that Bazaine kept his upper lip straight and his face to the foe so long as, and indeed longer, than he had an army capable of fighting, marching, or standing up to be shot down. When the history of this war comes to be written the name of Bazaine will have to be inscribed in brighter ink than that of any other French commander. If he had had subordinates capable of co-operating with him, had he been unfettered at the outset, and had the discipline and morale of his army not been deteriorated before he took the command of it, it might have been that the chroniclers of this war would have had a different tale to tell."

WAS BAZAINE A TRAITOR?

THE *Times* (Nov. 4) defends Bazaine. The truth is, he never was a free agent from beginning to end. He could not have got out of Metz with any army, and we see now with what army he would have had to make the attempt. It suits soldiers who are unwilling to acknowledge themselves beaten to declare that they are "sold," but there are no soldiers more ready to affront their officers than those who have lost all courage to face the enemy. On the other hand, it costs unscrupulous patriots little to uphold the valour of the soldiers at the expense of the honour of the officers; for the incapacity or unfaithfulness of the chiefs is an individual misfortune, the degradation of a whole army is a national calamity. *The Times* would be the last to justify Bazaine's share in the intrigues of which Wilhelmshöhe and Chiselhurst are said to have been the theatre. But, with respect to Bazaine as a soldier, it ought to be good policy, to say nothing of justice, to assume his innocence till his guilt is proved. When a nation is vanquished it becomes somebody's melancholy duty to acknowledge and proclaim the humiliating fact. M. Gambetta and his colleagues may be in earnest when they protest that they will "never capitulate;" but there is, we believe, no lack of men willing to do it without them—men who, after doing their best to save France from the Prussians, may deem it a no less sacred duty to endeavour to save it from itself.

The *Telegraph* suggests that the last surrender of the Imperial Guard may be best summed up in the very plain word which Cambronne used on another historical occasion.

FIGHTING IN PARIS.

THE GOVERNMENT CAPTURED AND RELEASED.—AN ARMISTICE RECOMMENDED.

TOURS, Nov. 3 (7 P.M.)

NEWS has been received from Paris from October 31 up to November 2 by a balloon, which descended yesterday near Angers. M. Thiers arrived in Paris on Oct. 30. All the journals, with the exception of the *Reveil* and *Combat*, were favourable to the proposed armistice.

On the 31st ult. a riotous armed manifestation took place in front of the Hôtel de Ville, where the members of the Government were detained prisoners for several hours. A Committee of Public Safety and of the Commune of Paris was established, comprising Messrs. Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustave Flourens. Towards 8 P.M. General Trochu and Messrs. E. Arago and Jules Ferry were released from the hands of the rioters by the 106th Battalion of the National Guard. Messrs. Jules Favre, Garnier-Pagès, and Jules Simon, however, remained prisoners till 3 A.M., when battalions of National Guards under the command of M. Jules Ferry hastened in great number to the spot, dispersed the rioters who had assembled in the Hôtel de Ville, and restored order. These disorders appear to have been organized by partisans of the "Commune" and adversaries of the proposed armistice.

General Trochu issued a proclamation in which, alluding to disturbances, he points out the advantages to be derived from an armistice, and states it is unjust to reproach the Government with such a step as an act of weakness and of treason.

On the 1st of November Paris was tranquil. A decree was published on the 2nd calling upon the population of Paris to vote on Thursday on the following question:—"Will Paris support the power conferred on the Government of the National Defence?" The decree also orders the election of a mayor and three deputy-mayors in every arrondissement to be held on the same day.

Another decree announces that any battalion of the National Guard that shall appear in the streets in arms when not on regular service, and having received no official notice for assembling, will be dissolved and disarmed.

M. Etienne Arago and all the mayors of Paris have resigned.

Public meetings have been held, at which resolutions condemning the events of last Monday were unanimously adopted.

The newspapers urge the Government to take energetic measures for the preservation of order in the city.

The *Journal Officiel* of October 31 announces the capitulation of Metz. The news produced a great sensation in Paris, but no discouragement.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

During the disturbance at the Hôtel de Ville on the 31st ult. a rifle was three times levelled at General Trochu, and accusations of treachery were made against M. Jules Favre. General Trochu's demeanour was very firm and was greatly admired. M. Borian supported his colleagues and endeavoured to conciliate parties, but was compelled to relinquish his efforts by the intolerable exaltation of the chiefs of the extreme party.

DISORDER IN THE PROVINCES.

TOURS, Nov. 3.

The Departments of the Rhône, Ain, Saône and Loire, Drôme, and Ardèche have been placed in a state of siege.

Advices from Nimes to the 31st ult. state the town is generally agitated by the news of the capitulation of Metz. Tumultuous crowds invaded the prefecture, but order was quickly restored.

Similar demonstrations took place at Grenoble, where the crowd invaded the residence of the military commandant, and arrested General Barral, requesting him to resign. General Barral refused to comply with this request, and his arrest was maintained by the authorities.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

[THROUGH the courtesy of the proprietors of the *London Figaro*, we (*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 4) are enabled to print the whole of the Emperor's History of the Campaign, literally translated from proof-sheets of the *brochure* about to appear in Brussels, under the title of "Campagne de 1870: des Causes qui ont amené la Capitulation de Sedan. Par un Officier attaché à l'Etat Major-Général." This statement has, we are informed, been dictated by the Emperor during his retirement at Wilhelmshöhe:]

When war was declared, and the Emperor assumed the command in chief of the French armies, he frequently gave expression to the thought, reflected in his initial proclamation, that the campaign about to open would be surrounded by the greatest difficulties. In the midst of the satisfaction occasioned by the enthusiasm which everywhere greeted his footsteps, many observed the look of sadness with which he listened to shouts of "Onward, to Berlin!" uttered by the excited multitude—as if the enterprise were destined to be merely a military promenade, and a march forward would suffice to vanquish the nation of Europe most thoroughly exercised in the profession of arms and best prepared for war.

The Emperor knew that Prussia was ready to call out, in a short time, 900,000 men, and, with the aid of the Southern States of Germany, could count upon 1,100,000 soldiers. France was only able to muster 600,000; and, as the number of fighting men is never more than one-half the actual effective force, Germany was in a position to bring into the field 550,000 men, whilst we had only about 300,000 to confront the enemy.

To compensate for this numerical inferiority, it was necessary for us, by a rapid movement, to cross the Rhine, separate Southern Germany from the North German Confederation, and, by the *eclat* of a first success, secure the alliance of Austria and Italy.

If we were able to prevent the armies of Southern Germany from forming their junction with those of the North, the effective strength of the Prussians would be reduced 200,000 men; and the disproportion between the number of combatants thus much diminished. If Austria and Italy made common cause with France, then the superiority of numbers would be in our favour.

The Emperor's plan of campaign—which he confided, at Paris, to Marshals MacMahon and Lebœuf alone—was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50,000 at the Camp of Châlons.

The concentration of the first two armies, one on the Sarre and the other on the Rhine, did not reveal his projects; for the enemy was left in uncertainty as to whether the attack would be made against the Rhenish Provinces or upon the Duchy of Baden.

As soon as the troops should have been concentrated at the points indicated, it was the Emperor's purpose to immediately unite the two armies of Metz and Strasbourg; and, at the head of 250,000 men, to cross the Rhine at Maxau, leaving at his right the fortress of Rastadt, and, at his left, that of Germersheim. Reaching the other side of the Rhine, he would have forced the States of the South to observe neutrality, and would then have hurried on to encounter the Prussians. Whilst this movement was in course of execution, the 50,000 men at Châlons, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, were to proceed to Metz, to protect the rear of the army and guard the north-eastern frontier. At the same time our fleet cruising in the Baltic would have held stationary, in the north of Prussia, a part of the enemy's forces, obliged to defend the coasts threatened with invasion.

The sole chance of this plan succeeding was to surpass the enemy in rapidity of movement. To accomplish this it was necessary to muster, in a very few days, at the points decided upon, not only the number of men required, but also the essential accessories of the projected campaign, such as waggon equipages, artillery parks, pontoon train, gunboats to cover the passage of the Rhine, and, finally, the commissariat necessary to supply a large army on the march.

The Emperor flattered himself with the hope of attaining these results, and in this he was deceived; as, in fact, everybody was led astray by the supposition that, by means of the railways, men could be concentrated, and horses and *matériel* brought forward, with the order and precision indispensable to success, where preparations had not been made long in advance, by a vigilant administration.

The delays incurred arose, in a great measure, from the defects of our military organisation, as it has existed for the last fifty years, and which revealed themselves from the very beginning.

Instead of having, as is the case with Prussia, army corps always in an organised state, recruited in the province itself, and possessing on the spot their *matériel* and complete accessories—in France the troops composing an army are dispersed over the whole country, whilst the *matériel* is stored in different cities, in crowded magazines.*

In case it is decided to form an active division upon any given point of the frontier, the artillery generally comes from some distant place, and the train equipage and ambulances from Paris and Verdun. Nearly all the munitions and provisions are brought from the capital; as for the soldiers of the reserve, they rejoin their regiments from all parts of France. The consequence is, that the railways are insufficient for the transportation of the men, horses, and *matériel*; confusion takes place everywhere; and the railway stations are often encumbered with objects of which the nature and the destination are equally ignored.

In 1860 the Emperor had resolved that the recruits of the second portion of the annual contingent should be drilled in the depôts of their respective provinces, thence to be drafted, in time of war, into the regiments destined for the campaign. This plan combined the advantages of the Prussian to those of the French system. The men belonging to the reserve being simply obliged to go from their place of residence to the principal town of the department, were there assembled, speedily equipped, and divided among the different regiments. Still, although rapidly completed, the regiments were not, as in Prussia, made up from the population of an entire province.

Unfortunately, this plan was modified by the War Office, in 1866, and each soldier, after being mustered into the service, was immediately assigned to a regiment. The result was that, in 1870, when the reserve was called out, the men belonging to it, in order to rejoin their various regiments, were, in many instances, obliged to follow a long and complicated route. Thus, for example, the men who were at Strasbourg, and whose regiments were actually stationed in Alsace, instead of at once joining the ranks at Strasbourg, were sent to their respective regimental depôts, which might be in the South of France, or even in Algiers, and were thence obliged to return again to Strasbourg for incorporation. It may be easily conceived what delays in the assembling of the troops were caused by such an organisation as this.

The same fact existed with respect to the camping material, the ambulance waggons, and the officers' transportation. Instead of being distributed among the depôts in the centre of each department of the Empire, they were all stored in a limited number of military warehouses, so that many troops belonging to the reserve were forced to join their corps only imperfectly equipped, destitute of haversacks, tentes-abri, pannikins, saucepans, and camp-kettles—all objects of first necessity.

To these defects must be added the limited power entrusted to the generals in command of the departments and to the military commissariat. The most trifling thing required a Ministerial authorisation. It was, for instance, impossible to distribute to officers or men the most indispensable adjuncts—even the necessary arms—without an express order from Paris.

This administrative routine deprived the generals of the activity and foresight which may sometimes remedy defective organisation.

We hasten to add, however, that, to make up an army, less account must be taken of individual intelligence than of a substantial organisation moved by simple machinery, and capable of working regularly in time of war, because it has been *habituated* to working regularly in time of peace.

Yet, notwithstanding all the deceptions we encountered justice must be rendered to the functionaries at the War Office, who, at a moment of profound tranquillity, were invested with the task of setting in motion the entire military power of France. Taking into consideration the defective French administration, it was, in reality, a *tour de force* to bring into line, in so brief a period, armies incompletely formed, no previous measure for the purpose having been carried into effect.

No doubt, the objection will be made that some, at least, of the faults heretofore mentioned ought to have been remedied in advance. But the difficulty of conquering inveterate habits and prejudices must not be forgotten. The Chambers, too, persistently refuse the aid necessary to accomplish the most important reforms. Who does not remember the objections and protestations to which the bill providing for a new military organisation gave rise? The Opposition adhered to their vain theory of levies *en masse*, and the bill was everywhere badly received. On the other hand, the Emperor, confident in the armies which had achieved such glorious successes in the Crimea and in Italy, was not indisposed to believe that their irresistible *rush* (*élan*) would compensate for many deficiencies, and render victory assured. His illusions were not of long duration.

The Army of Metz, instead of 150,000 men, only mustered 100,000; that of Strasbourg only 40,000 instead of 100,000; whilst the corps of Marshal Canrobert had still one division at Paris and another at Soissons; his artillery, as well as his cavalry, was not ready. Further, no army corps was even yet completely furnished with the equipments necessary for taking the field.

The Emperor gave precise orders to the effect that the arrival of the missing regiments should be pushed on; but he was obeyed slowly, excuse being made that it was impossible to leave Algeria, Paris, and Lyons without garrisons.

Nevertheless, the hope of carrying out the (original) plan of the campaign was not lost. It was thought that the enemy would not be ready before us. His movements were not known, nor in what quarter his forces were being massed; and it was with a view of determining these things that, on the 2nd of August, tentative steps were taken at Sarrbrück; but, on the 4th, the attack upon the Douay Division at Weissembourg by imposing forces, and, two days later, the glorious and fatal battle of Freischweiler, caused all uncertainty to pass away.

On the same day, the 6th of August, the army corps of General Frossard had a hand-to-hand struggle with a large body of the enemy, upon the heights of Spickeren; and, although the result of this engagement may not have been favourable, it may be affirmed that, if the two divisions which were in a position to support General Frossard had executed more promptly the orders which they had received from Marshal Bazaine, we should upon that day have carried off the victory.

However this may be, our position was critical. By the bold initiative of the German troops, who poured in simultaneously by the Sarre and by the Rhine, we were caught in the very act of formation. The corps of General de Failly had not had time to reinforce that of Marshal MacMahon; and found itself cut off from the Army of Metz; the corps of General Douay, which was slowly mustering at Belfort, found itself far distant from the theatre of military operations; and the army of Marshal Canrobert was not yet completely formed at a camp of Châlons.

Under these circumstances, profoundly depressed at witnessing all his combinations destroyed, and driven in these few days to think no longer of any but a defensive position, the Emperor resolved immediately to lead back the army to the camp of Châlons, where it might have gathered together the *débris* of Marshal MacMahon's army, Failly's corps, and that of Douay. This plan, when communicated to Paris, was at first approved by the Council of Ministers, but, two days afterwards, a letter from M. E. Ollivier informed the Emperor that, upon mature consideration, the Council had decided that it had been too hasty in approving the retreat of the army upon Châlons, since the abandonment of Lorraine could only produce a deplorable effect on the public mind; in consequence of this he advised the Emperor to renounce his project. For the moment, therefore, the Emperor yielded to this council.

The effective force of the Army of Metz was brought up to 140,000 by the arrival of Marshal Canrobert with two divisions and the reserve, and it received orders, for its concentration around Metz, in the hope that it might be able to fall upon one of the Prussian armies before they had effected their junction. Unfortunately, as if in this campaign all the elements of success for us were to be wanting, not only was the concentration of the army retarded by the combat at Spiekeren and by the bad weather, but its action was paralysed by the absolute ignorance in which we always remained concerning the position and the strength of the hostile armies. So well did the Prussians conceal their movements behind the formidable shelter of cavalry which they deployed before them in all directions, that, notwithstanding the most persevering inquiries, it was never really known where the mass of their troops was, nor, in consequence, where our chief efforts should be directed. On the 14th of August, as also on the 16th, no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with; no one doubted at Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. At Paris they were no better informed than we.

These melancholy openings of the campaign must, naturally enough, have affected public opinion in a painful manner. The Emperor felt that he was held responsible for the wretched situation of the army, whilst that army was charging Marshal Lebœuf with the delays and with the insufficiency of the organisation. He decided, therefore, to give the command to Marshal Bazaine, whose ability was recognised on all sides, and to suppress the functions of the post of Major General.

Whilst these events were taking place several Generals implored the Emperor to leave the army, pointing out that it might happen that communication with Paris would be cut off, and that then, locked up in Metz, and separated from the rest of France, the Head of the State would be incapacitated for conducting the affairs of the country, or of giving them proper direction, and that revolutionary agitations might arise from this situation.

These considerations had an indisputable weight which did not escape the Emperor, who, however, did not wish to leave the army until it had recrossed the Moselle on to the left bank.

This movement, of which Marshal Bazaine fully appreciated the importance, the Emperor hurried on as much as possible; but the bad weather, and the encumbrance of baggage, delayed its prompt execution.

Arrived at Gravelotte, the Emperor, not foreseeing a general battle, and only looking for partial engagements, which might retard the march of the army, decided to precede it to Châlons. He left on the morning of the 16th of August, and passed by Conflans and Etain, without meeting a single enemy on his route.

But the uninterrupted succession of disasters had produced in Paris a strong impression, and the Ministers, uneasy at this state of affairs, had thought that up to a certain point they could free themselves from the Constitutional authority belonging to the Emperor only, since he had simply given to the Empress Regent restricted powers. They therefore convoked the Chambers, without even a reference to the Emperor; and from the time of their assembly it was, as it always is in public calamities, the Opposition which saw its influence increase, and which paralysed the patriotism of the majority and the progress of the Government.

From this period Ministers appeared afraid to pronounce the name of the Emperor; and he, who had quitted the army, and had only relinquished the command in order to resume the reins of Government, soon discovered that it would be impossible for him to play out the part which belonged to him.

As soon as he reached the camp of Châlons the Emperor found there the Duke of Magenta and General Trochu; the latter had been nominated by the Minister of War commander of the troops at the camp. These two general officers were summoned by the Emperor to a council, at which there were present Prince Napoleon, General Schmitz (General Trochu's chief staff officer), and General Berthaut, the Commander of the National Garde Mobile. It was decided that the Emperor should nominate General Trochu to the command of the army in Paris; that the troops collected at Châlons should be directed towards capital, under the orders of General MacMahon; that the National Garde Mobile should go to the camp of St. Maur, at Vincennes, and that the Emperor should go to Paris, where his duties called him.

When this decision was learnt by the Government, it excited an animated opposition. Several objections were put forward. "Paris," it was said "is in a perfect state of defence; its garrison is numerous. The Army of Châlons ought to be employed in breaking the blockade of Metz; the National Garde Mobile would be a danger to the tranquillity of the capital; the character of General Trochu inspires no confidence; in fact, the return of the Emperor to Paris would be very ill-interpreted by public opinion."

Nevertheless, it was decided to carry out the orders of the Emperor, whilst the propriety of succouring Bazaine was still insisted upon. But the Duke of Magenta informed the Minister of War that the march towards Metz would be one of the greatest imprudence, and pointed out all the dangers of such an operation.

Practically, at this period, the Prussian armies occupied the two sides of a triangle, of which we had to traverse the third side. Prince Frederick Charles was blockading Metz with 210,000 men. The Crown Prince of Saxony, with 100,000 men, held the country between the Belgian frontier and Verdun, and joined, on his right, the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who, at the head of 150,000 men, had established his head-quarters at Bar-le-Duc.

The Marshal, therefore, declared that he was not willing to expose troops, still imperfectly organised, in making an extremely perilous flank-march in the face of an enemy very superior in point of numbers; and he announced that he was going to make his way towards Rheims, from whence he could proceed either to Soissons or to Paris. "It is only," said he, "under the walls of the capital that my army, when rested and re-constituted, will be able to offer the enemy any serious resistance." In consequence of this, the army was led towards Rheims, on the 21st, and took up its position behind that city. But the language of reason was not understood in Paris; it was wished, at all hazards, to give public opinion the empty hope that Marshal Bazaine could still be succoured, and the Duke of Magenta received from the Council of Ministers, to which had been joined the Privy Council and the Presidents of the two Chambers, a most pressing injunction to march towards Metz.

Marshal MacMahon, a man, above all things, of duty, obeyed, and resolved to run the chance which was placed before him. Anything which resembled a sacrifice for the public good recommended itself to his noble soul, and he was flattered by the idea that, by attracting towards himself all the forces of the enemy, he was for the moment delivering the capital, and giving it time to finish its means of defence. As to the Emperor, he made no opposition. It could not enter into his views to oppose the advice of the Government and of the Empress Regent, who had shown so much intelligence and energy in the midst of the greatest difficulties; although he perceived that his own influence was being completely nullified, since he was acting neither as head of the Government nor as head of the army. He decided to follow, in person, the movements of the army, fully sensible, however, that if he met with success all the merit would in justice be ascribed to the Commander-in-Chief; and that in case of a reverse, its responsibility would fall upon the head of the State. It will not be unprofitable here to consider of what elemen ts the Army of Châlons was composed. The 1st Corps, formed principally out of regiments from Africa, had given proofs at Freischweller of an heroic bravery which only the crushing numerical superiority of the enemy had been able to conquer. Vividly impressed by the defeat and by the tremendous effects of the Prussian artillery, these troops came away from the field of battle with dissatisfied and mutinous feelings which the retreat upon Chalons, long and incessant marches, and physical privations, had still further aggravated. Marshal MacMahon did not shut his eyes to this fact and considered that before leading them again under fire, it would have been wise to give them repose and time enough to strengthen themselves after their defeat. These were the oldest of our veterans. Covered with the renown which rightfully belongs to the soldiers of Africa, they had amply justified it. The spectacle of their discouragement, seen by the rest of army, was, therefore, doubly to be feared.

The 5th Corps was already specially feeling its effect. Exhausted, like the other, by forced marches, which had taken it from Bitche across the Vosges, by Neufchâteau and the Haute Marne to the camp at Chalons, having lost without a fight a portion of its equipments and almost all its baggage, the 5th Corps had an appearance of indifference and of disorganisation of a nature to inspire the most lively anxiety.

The 7th Corps, whose tardy organisation was scarcely finished, had certainly not encountered the same trials as the two foregoing ones; but, in consequence of the long march from the rear which had brought it from Belfort through Paris, to the camp of Chalons, it did not show such solidity as might have been desired.

As to the 12th Corps, of very recent formation, it comprised elements of different degrees of value; the 1st division was composed of new regiments, upon which we had reason to depend; the 2nd, of four marching regiments formed out of fourth battalions, with incomplete staff, and of soldiers who had never fired a gun. And, lastly, the 3rd division was composed out of four regiments of Marines, which bore themselves bravely at Sedan, but which, little accustomed to long marches, dotted the roads with stragglers.

Such were the troops upon whom was to be imposed a most difficult and most dangerous campaign.

The army, therefore, retraced its steps, and left Rheims on the 23rd; but scarcely had it made a march towards establishing itself on the Suippe, at Bethniville, when commissariat difficulties obliged Marshal MacMahon to re-approach the line of the railway. He made a movement on his left, and reached Rethel on the 24th, in order to obtain for his troops several days' subsistence. This distribution occupied the whole of the day of the 25th. From Rethel the head-quarters were transported to Tourteron.

Since the commencement of the war the Prince Imperial, despite his youth, had always accompanied his father, and, amid all the incidents of the campaign, had shared its fatigues. But, in view of the exceptional dangers which threatened us, the Marshal insisted, with the Emperor, that the Prince Imperial should be removed from the theatre of war. He therefore set out, to his father's great regret, for Mezieres, and thence entered Belgium, where he learned the news of the capitulation of Sedan.

On the 27th the army arrived at Le Ghêne-Populeux. At this place the army of the Prince of Saxony had effected its junction with that of the Prince Royal of Prussia, and their vanguards had already come to blows with the corps of Generals de Failly and Douay. The Marshal, observing that the enemy was gaining upon him, resolved, in order to save the sole army which France had at her disposition, to turn back in a westerly direction. He immediatly gave orders to this effect; but during the night he received by telegraph formal injunctions to continue his march towards Metz; unquestionably, the Emperor could have countermanded this order, but he was resolved not to oppose the decision of the Regency, and had resigned himself to submit to the consequences of the fatality which attached itself to all the resolutions of the Government. As for the Duke of Magenta, he again bowed to the decision made known from Paris, and once more turned towards Metz.

These orders and counter-orders occasioned delays in the movements. Head-quarters reached Stonne on the 28th. Unfortunately, the different corps d'armee, separated from each other, were unable to group themselves round this position, and those of De Failly and Douay were attacked separately.

The intention of the Marshal was to reach Stenay, and from thence Montmedy. But the enemy was already in strength in the first of these two towns. The Prussian army had made forced marches, whilst we, encumbered with baggage, had occupied six days with fatigued troops in marching twenty-five leagues. We were therefore obliged to establish head-quarters at Raucourt, in order to pass the Meuse at Mouzon.

Whilst, on the morning of August 30, a portion of the army effected this movement, already executed on the previous evening by General Lebrun, the corps of De Failly and Douay, still on the left bank of the Meuse, became engaged near Beaumont with the vanguard of the main body of the Prussian army. De Failly's corps, sharply pushed by the attacking troops, fought well for several hours, but it was finally thrown back in disorder towards Mouzon. The brigade sent to support it was involved in the retreat. As for General Douay arriving at Remelly, he was obliged to cross the narrow passage of the Meuse, which offered the greatest difficulties. Confusion took place also among his troops. Finally, the corps of Ducrot reached Carignan after a long and painful march.

For the third time, Marshal MacMahon was compelled to abandon the project of going to the succour of Marshal Bazaine; and, during the night of the 30th, the events of the day having shown him the impossibility of reaching Montmedy, he gave the order to withdraw upon Sedan. This city, classed as a fortress, is commanded on all sides, and incapable of resisting the power of the new artillery. It was, moreover, imperfectly armed and badly provisioned, possessed no exterior works, and offered no shelter to any army in retreat. In fact, it had no importance, except that it is joined to Mezieres and Paris by the railway, which, passing by Hirson, was the means of re-provisioning the army.

The troops, weakened by continuous marches, affected by successive checks, fell back without much order towards Sedan, where they arrived, harassed and exhausted, on the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st.

The Emperor, who, on the evening of the 30th, was at Carignan, with the corps of General Ducrot, where head-quarters was established, received the same evening the news of the movement of retreat, and the advice from Marshal MacMahon to take the railway to Sedan. Nothing could have been easier for the Emperor than to go on to Mézières, and thus secure his personal safety. The proposition to do so was made to him; but he rejected it, desirous not to separate from the army, and determined to share its fate, whatever it might be. On the morning of the 31st the following proclamation was issued to the troops:

"Soldiers!—The opening events of the war not having been fortunate, I determined to set aside all personal considerations, and give the command of our armies to the Marshals more particularly indicated by public opinion.

"Up to the present time success has not crowned your efforts; nevertheless, I learn that the army of Marshal Bazaine has re-formed under the walls of Metz, and that of Marshal MacMahon met yesterday only a slight reverse. There is, then, no reason to be discouraged. We have prevented the enemy from penetrating to the capital, and all France is rising to drive back her invaders. Under these serious circumstances—the Empress worthily representing me in Paris—I have preferred the rôle of soldier to that of Sovereign. No effort shall be spared by me to save our country. It still contains, thank God! men of courage; and, if there are cowards, the military law and public contempt will mete out justice to them.

"Soldiers, be worthy of your old reputation! God will not abandon our country if all do their duty.

"Given at the Imperial Head-quarters, at Sedan, Aug. 31, 1870. "NAPOLEON."

This proclamation, which we had barely time to distribute, was the last appeal which the Emperor addressed to his soldiers.

Whilst the French army took up its position around Sedan, the Prussians, to the number of 230,000, continued their march upon our track, and arrived at nearly the same moment as ourselves in sight of the town. It was too late to avoid the battle which they offered, and which we were now obliged to accept, in the disadvantageous position where we had been driven.

Our four corps d'armée were massed, not far from the city, in the order assigned for the movement of ret